FURNISHING GOODS, ETC

WANTS OF THE CLOTHING BUY

WITH FALL AND WINTER NOVELT

—IN—

, AND CHILDREN

LOTHING.

Correct Styles! Low Prices

e Selection of Goods in Our Tailoring invited.

SCH BROS.,

llors and Furnishers,

WHITEHALL STREET.

MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

N & KING,

RERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, TOOLS, LEATHER AND RUBBER HOSE PACKING, ETC. PRESSURE BLOWERS AND EXHAUST FANS. FITTINGS AND BRASS GOODS.

ICES AND DISCOUNTS.

BROAD ST.

CEMENT AND COAL.

LE SONS

tove Flue, absolutely

erra Cotta Chimney

Stove Thimbles.

IME,

MENTS,

STER PARIS,—

AIN PIPE,—

WER PIPE,—

RE BRICK,

IRE CLAY,—

LASTER'S HAIR,—

MARBLE DUST,—

SHOP COAL,—

GRATE COAL.

LOYD ST., NEAR MARKHAM HOUSE

ATLANTA, GA.

INVESTMENT COMPANY.

rity Investment Company

TLANTA, GA.

\$50,000.0

W. R. HAMMOND, Secretary.

HALL & HAMMOND, Attorneys.

IRECTORS.

JOHN KEELY,

L. J. HILL,

W. R. HAMMOND.

IVE YEARS from date, with interest at 7 PER CENT. per

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least two and one-

YMENT GUARANTEED by THIS COMPANY. Parties hav

by addressing L. J. HILL, President, Atlanta, Ga.

FURNISHING GOODS.

MORE,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Cor. 7th and E. Steets.

AN BROS.

Whitehall St.

G

HERS,

ILORS,

HATTERS,

FURNISHERS

Only Manufacturers

G IN THE STATE.

le agents for the

Taylor Hats

AN BROS.,

ITEHALL STREET

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIX. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1887. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ON WITH THE FIGHT.

First Gun of the Campaign of 1888.

HARLEM STARTS THE BALL ROLLING

The Democratic Club Hold a Rousing Meeting—Speeches by Governor Hill and Other Prominent Men.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The Harlem democratic club gave a dinner to 175 lights of democracy in the hall of their club-house this evening. It is considered the opening gun in the coming presidential canvass. The motto of the club is "First in line for '88." It was not till 9:20 that Governor Hill, delayed by the train, and not feeling well, arrived. As soon as he appeared the hall re-echoed with cheers sent up in his honor and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." He was escorted to a seat on the right of J. R. McNulty, president of the club.

Among those present were William R. Grace, Charles A. Dana, editor of the Sun; Senators A. P. Gorman and Z. B. Vance; Representative T. J. Campbell, Judge VanHoosen, Judge Truax, Randolph B. Martin, Jordan L. Mott and Roswell P. Flower.

The first toast was to President Cleveland. A letter of regret of President Cleveland was then read, running as follows:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., December 17.—Hon. Charles W. Dayton, chairman, etc.—My Dear Sir: I regret that the exactions of public duty here will not permit my acceptance of the invitation just received, to attend a banquet of Harlem Democratic club on the 29th instant. I hope, however, that the occasion will prove a pleasant and profitable one to those present, and that it may serve to keep alive the interests of the club in democratic principles, and intensify the seal of it members in their efforts for democratic success.

"Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Governor Hill was then introduced and responded to the toast. "The empire state of the union." He spoke briefly, saying the state of New York speaks for itself. It needs no response. During the last few years it has spoken at every election in favor of the democrats. I want to say to our friends from other states that the state of New York, like the Harlem democratic club, will be first in line in 1888. I need not allude to the many excellent accounts of President Cleveland's administration. Suffice it to say that his administration has exceeded expectations.

Hon. William R. Grace then responded t the "City of New York, the Metropolis of America." Senator Zebulon B. Vance responded to "The union of the states, indivisible forever." He was quite willing to respond to the sentiment. It was the sentiment of not only his own state but of all those so lately in arms against the union. "The union never did us any harm," said he, "and of the union itself we never complained.

"It was only when a majority in the name of the whole, undertook, as we thought, to injure and oppress the minority that we resisted. Even then we did not hate the union, as it should be, but only the unjust, unfraternal and unjust uses which were being made of its powers by an irresponsible majority. Now that the causes which induce our alienation have passed away, no matter how, or by what means, we have recognized the inevitable and resumed that the ancient love of the union which the slaughter of our sons and the desolation of our homes only suspended, but could not destroy.

"We have not yet attained the best results of union—a perfect union. Whose fault it may be, I will not dare say; but the fact remains that one portion of these states continues to claim the right to interfere in their domestic affairs in ways most illegal and most offensive. So long as this continues, a real union cannot come, and it is not to be looked for.

Hon. Arthur P. Gorman then responded to the toast, "Government by the party is essential to free institutions." He said:

I have no doubt that loyal democrats will take note of the club's example and follow it. Such action is taken and perfect organization effected. The moment the national convention nominates our candidates for president we will be prepared to begin the contest or make the fight in that orderly and systematic way peculiar to the American people. Never was there a party that could safely ignore promises solemnly made to the people, who, trusting in party faith, warmly gave their support.

The great point of today is how to dispose of our surplus revenue, wrung from the people by excessive taxation, and how to prevent its accumulation hereafter. The attempt of the republicans to frighten capital invested in industries by the cry of "free trade" will not prevail. Success in 1888 can only be had by complete organization.

Charles A. Dana then responded to "The Press." He said:

The press is generally spoken of as a political and social power. It is when it publishes the will of the people, but when it does not, I believe it has no power. It is the most democratic of all powers. While it was necessary that the rebellion should be put down, it is a melancholy fact that the principle of state rights was in a great measure also put down. There can be no self-government without state rights. The great duty of the people is the restoration of state rights to the predominence it formerly possessed. That is the great principle and the object, in my opinion, of the democratic party. I think the press will work for this. We need have no fear of the future.

STANDING TO CLEVELAND.

The Boston Tariff Reform League's Banquet—Responses to Toasts.

BOSTON, December 29.—The meeting and banquet of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League at the Brunswick tonight was highly successful. There was present a large number of well known public men from Massachusetts and elsewhere. Among those present were James Russell Lowell, Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, and Senator John L. Morgan, of Alabama. Shortly before 5 the guests and members began to arrive, and at 5:45 a business meeting of the league was held. Colonel Charles R. Lodman presided, and resolutions indorsing the message of President Cleveland were unanimously adopted. Two hundred and thirty-one were seated in the banquet hall. Rev. James Freeman Clark, D. D., invoked the divine blessing.

After the banquet James Russell Lowell rapped the meeting to order.

Mr. Lowell in his speech said:

One of the leading reasons that chiefly suggested the opportuness of our coming together here has been the president's message at the opening of the present congress. Personally I confess that I feel myself attracted to Mr. Cleveland as the best representative of the higher type of Americanism that we have seen since Lincoln was snatched from us. But we are not here to thank him as the head of the party. We are here to felicitate each other that the presidential chair has a man in it and this means that every word he says is weighted with what he is. We are here to felicitate one another that this man understands politics to mean business, not chicanery—plain speaking, not paltering with us in a double sense; that he has had the courage to tell the truth to the country without regard to personal or party consequences, and thus to remind us that a country not worth telling the truth to is not worth living in and deserves to have lies told it and take the inevitable consequences in the calamity. Our politics call loudly for the broom, and Mr. Cleveland, I think, has found the broom and began to apply it. But, gentlemen, the president has set us an example not only of courage but of good sense and moderation. He has adhered strictly to his text and his purposes. He has shown us that there was such a thing as being protected too much, and that we had protected our shipping interests so effectually that they had ceased to need protection by ceasing to exist. In thus limiting the field of his warning and his counsels he has done wisely, and we shall do wisely in following his example. His facts and his figures will work all the more effectually. But we must be patient with them and expect them to work slowly. Enormous interests are involved and must be treated tenderly.

Mr. Lowell was interrupted frequently by storms of applause. At his first reference to President Cleveland, Dr. William Everett proposed "three cheers for Mr. Cleveland," which were given with a will. Upon concluding his speech, Mr. Lowell introduced Hon John T. Morgan, of Alabama. The senator said:

I believe we are now about to relieve our country of some of the fatuous enterprises which have injured her and crippled our wealth. To me it is a pleasant thing that men of the south and north are today conferring upon a question which is of interest to all of us. We find now, and will find forever, that there is no sedate reason why the two sections should be embroiled. Sectional lines of distinction no longer exist and we are at last one people. I object to that system which wrings money from the people to bestow it upon political aspirants, be they friends or otherwise. In the senate I represent the most prominent, in the degree of manufactures, of all the southern states, and since our system of labor has been changed this development of its resources has come to light. With these elements of natural wealth it may be supposed that I would seek the aid of every advantageous enterprise to assist them, but I have an idea that it ought not to depend on the idea of congress. I have an idea that we ought to shake hands with God, who gives them, and not with congress. The system of taxation for tariff has outgrown itself. The question is, "shall we cut down revenue to our wants, or shall we keep this revenue year after year, or shall we dry up the sources of this revenue and stop this wrong to the country?" The men of the south are glad that the time has arrived when a change to their interest will be made.

Congressman Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was introduced and after speaking of the grave importance of the tariff question and the pressing need of congressional action, said:

Protection is never healthy nor in the long run profitable, any more than the feverish strength and restlessness produced by stimulants is an evidence of health. The present rate of taxation are unequal, one hurtfull to the mass of those employed in industries professedly sought to be protected, and so far as taxation is unnecessary for the necessities of the government economically administered, it is unjustly imposed and illegally gathered from the people. A reduction of taxation and a revision of the tariff, to which both the great political parties are pledged, must be made gradually and cautiously, with a constant remembrance that systems long established cannot be readily changed, and that grave practical difficulties lie in the path of any reform. In the nature of the case, all protective tariffs must have an element of instability and uncertainty. There are a few to whom this system is indeed a bonanza; to all others it is an injury and wrong.

Hon. George M. Stearns followed in a speech full of humor, in which he advocated tariff reform.

Colonel Charles R. Codman, Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia; Congressman Rogers, of Arkansas; Wm. Everette and W. H. Clifford, of Portland, followed in brief addresses. It was past midnight when the gathering broke up.

VERY QUIETLY DONE.

Governor Hill's Method of Getting a New Civil Service Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., December 29.—Quite a sensation was caused here today when it was learned that Governor Hill had quietly ordered the state civil service commission, consisting of August Schoonmaker, Henry A. Richmond and John Jay, out of office by the simple act of appointing their successors. Inquiry developed the fact that Governor Hill had not only appointed a new commission, but that it had already qualified, held a meeting and started the work of cleaning out of the officials of their predecessors. The new commission is composed of General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York city; James H. Manning, of the Albany Argus, and son of the late Secretary Manning, and Major George H. Treadwell, also of this city. The new appointees filed their oaths of office with the secretary of state this afternoon and met in their quarters in the capitol with closed doors. The first act of the new board was to remove Chief Examiner Potts and appoint John R. Riley, of Plattsburgh, in his stead. These commissioners, whose appointment by the governor is authorized by chapter 354 of the laws of 1883, can hold no other office under the state. Their salary is \$2,000 per year and traveling expenses.

Last summer the governor wrote to the deposed commissioners asking for their resignations, saying that the office of the commissioner was merely to help the governor, and they had been appointed by another governor (Cleveland.) As they had, therefore, held over two years in his (Hill's) term, he thouget it was not unfair on his part to make the request. The commissioners, however, refused to comply, declaring that no charges had been made against them. Major Treadwell, one of the new appointees, is the present commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of the state of New York. The statute makes no provision for any definite term, but the appointees hold during the pleasure of the governor. The reorganized commission met in the civil service rooms of the capitol and selected General Sickles as president. John B. Riley, of Plattsburgh, who was appointed chief examiner, is the present United States superintendent of Indian schools, having been appointed by President Cleveland in June, 1886.

THEY WANT TO JOIN US.

People of Hawaii Desire Annexation to the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—Private advices received here from members of the Hawaiian legislature says were it not for the presence of English and American men-of-war in the harbor an outbreak would undoubtedly have occurred on the assembling of the legislature, on December 15th. Minister Ashford brought out the Honolulu Rifles with the intention of subverting the government at once, but the success of the design was prevented by officers of the vessels, whose threats stopped the proposed insurrection before any sanguinary trouble occurred. The king's vetoes are among the chief features of contention. Their legality, however, and the validity of the constitution will be sustained without doubt, as the king has a majority of the supreme court. The liquor and police bill, which has been passed by the legislature were returned to them with the king's veto.

The ministers hope to have S. P. Dale on the bench as the fifth judge. The king has put in a trust to pay his debts which amount to \$250,000, exclusive of \$71,000 due a Chinese merchant (which was paid to the king as a bribe to obtain license for the sale of opium.) All his real estate consists of a life interest in the crown lands and also lands which he owns in fee simple, save two or three small parcels. The trustees are J. O. Carter, S. M. Damen and Curtis Zankea. All bills are to be presented within three months and dividends are to be declared monthly. The papers have already been recorded.

The legislature passed a resolution, by a vote of 28 to 11, that it was the sense of the assembly that the aims of the king in vetoing the two bills relating to the abolition of the office of governor was unconstitutional, and a committee of the cabinet waited upon the king and notified him of the fact. The king referred the question to the judges for their opinion. A letter from one of the legislators says if the king does not assent to the acts of the present legislature he will be dethroned and a provisional government substituted. So unsatisfactory is the state of these islands that those most concerned in the kingdom's prosperity are favoring annexation to the United States, and the feeling in this respect is spreading among all classes.

MARMADUKE'S DEATH.

Expression of Sympathy From Governor Lee, of Virginia.

RICHMOND, December 29.—The following telegram of sorrow and sympathy was sent to Jefferson City, Mo., today by Governor Lee:

"To the secretary of the state of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.:—I tender my profound sorrow to those who mourn for the death of General Marmaduke. Having been a cadet at West Point with him and knowing his record in peace and war since, I lament the loss of a friend and offer to Missouri my deep sympathy at being deprived of the services of one who ever reflected credit upon her, both as a citizen and soldier. FITZ HUGH LEE, "Governor of Virginia."

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—The funeral of Governor Marmaduke will take place from the governor's mansion, at Jefferson City, at 3:30 p. m. Saturday. The honorary pall bearers will be five ex-governors of the state, Governor Moorehouse and judges of the supreme court. The active pall bearers will be personal friends from different parts of the state. Bishop Tuttle, of the Episcopal church, will probably officiate. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired at sunrise Saturday morning, according to the militia regulations of the state.

Prominent men from all sections of the state will be present. Lieutenant Governor Moorehouse was sworn in as governor at noon today. The state officers held a meeting this morning and adopted resolutions paying a high tribute to the many good qualities of the deceased and expressing sympathy with his family.

THEIR OWN BUSINESS.

And They Intend to Run It to Suit Themselves.

ULTIMATUM OF THE READING R. R.

Employes Who Have Left Their Places Will Never Be Taken Back—The Knights' Committee Snubbed.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Austin Corbin, president of the Reading railroad, plainly defined the position of the company towards its employes, in a letter sent at noon today to A. A. McLeod, general manager, with instructions to communicate its contents to the men. It reads as follows:

To such of our old employes who have stood faithful, we feel obliged and thankful, and will not forget them, but the time has now arrived when all of our employe's will be required to decide whether they expect to retain their places by reason of honest and faithful service, and prompt obedience to the orders of the company that employs them and pays them, or blind obedience to the direction of the Knights of Labor, through which organization the leaders hope to force into employment men who consider their first obedience due to that order. The men that stand by us will have employment, with reasonable hours and good pay, as much as is paid by any other corporation of a similar character. The men who do not will never be allowed on the road again under any circumstances. We have never objected to labor organizations and do not now. Every man shall be free to belong to any order he pleases, but the heads of such order cannot, and shall not, dictate to this company as to whom it shall employ, or how to operate its property. Places that are left in obedience to orders of the Knights of Labor will be filled with new men, and such new men will be retained, and under no circumstances will be discharged to make room for men who have left their places.

Hereafter we will operate this property with employes who consider their first duty is to the company and expect to obey all reasonable orders made in the transaction of its business. There has never been a moment when, under any circumstances, we would arbitrate any question growing out of this strike. There has been nothing to arbitrate. It is only a question as to whether the company will be permitted to run its own property—a property in which there is an investment of \$200,000,000—or whether that property shall be controlled by the Knights of Labor. It may as well be understood now, and from this time on, that every wheel which is turned on the Reading system shall be turned on the orders of that company, and under orders of no body else.

THE KNIGHTS INSULTED.

Officers of the Reading railroad company and a committee of the striking employes who belong to the Knights of Labor, came together again this morning and parted after a short but stormy session, in which the company refused to recognize the callers as a committee, but agreed to recognize them as individuals, and in which the latter refused to be so recognized and demanded a conference as a Knights of Labor committee, and being refused this, left in anger. Chairman John L. Lee, of the executive committee, was spokesman for the Knights of Labor, and he bore the brunt of the short but spicy debate, and when it was over he said it was the last chance the company would ever have of treating with a committee of the knights, unless an apology was made for the treatment he and his fellows received this morning, and unless the company's officers conceded recognition to the knights as a body.

Uniformed policemen guard every entrance to Port Richmond coal wharves. There has been no trouble of any kind whatever today, and seven shifting engines, that proved loyal to the company when strike was resumed yesterday afternoon, are at work. The other seven "wharf rats," whose crews disordered them at noon, were sent to the round house last night, and are now under steam waiting for arrival of coal, when they will be again brought into service. Crews have been secured to take charge of these engines. Each of the seven wharf engines at work on the coal wharves this morning was in charge of police, who ride on them about Port Richmond yard, to protect the crews. No attempt has been made to molest them. Agent Kiem says that the seven crews who struck yesterday came to his office this morning and asked to be reinstated, but he informed them that they were discharged, and could not again enter the company's employ.

Stevedores at the freight wharves at the foot of Clearfield street, who also went out yesterday afternoon, did not return to work this morning. Agent Keim immediately dispatched a tug into the city, where a large force of stevedores was secured and taken to the freight wharves, where they went to work, with twelve policemen guarding them. At noon the men were marched to pier 9 in charge of officers, where dinner was served them. There was nothing today at either Ninth or Broad street stations that would indicate the existence of a strike. All trains, both passenger and freight, moved as usual.

READING, Pa., December 29.—The vanguard of delegates to the convention of Reading railroad employes, to be held in this city tonight, arrived this forenoon. The convention is to be held in Excelsior hall, a commodious building which has been used for the past several years extensively for Knights of Labor meetings. The main meeting room will seat 2,000 people. Every local assembly of Knights of Labor in the anthracite region, embracing the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming regions, will be fully represented in this city tonight, and the meeting will be one of the most important that has been held for a long time, as it will decide whether the knights will pool their issues in the fight, and stand together, or let the railroad men fight their own battle.

Of the few delegates on hand, a majority are from the coal regions, and still talk fight, because they say that the company has betrayed its obligations when it agreed to arbitrate and reinstate all employes; whereas now they say company officials have discharged nearly one thousand men and refuse to arbitrate. Delegates and employes in Reading and vicinity are practically united against any strike, but favor settling down to work as they were several weeks ago all along the line, and then to take up and settle the miners' wages question first, as it was arbitrated before. President Corbin's answer to the joint committee of miners representing the Knights of Labor and Amalgamated association, which offered to act as mediator betweeen the railroad company officials and the striking railroaders, if any is received, will be read at the meeting tonight. The notice posted up by the company offering reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of persons found guilty of violence to the company's employes or property, causes considerable indignation among the knights all over the main line. Chairman John L. Lee, of the knights executive committee, declared last night that the meeting at Reading tonight will induce a majority of the Philadelphia and Reading employes to strike if peace is not declared.

Of the company's forty-four working collieries in the Schuylkill regions, thirteen were at work today. Of the others, twenty were idle for want of cars, four on account of the storm, and two for repairs, meanwhile all trains are running and it is believed here that the railroaders' strike is over. A coal miners' strike alone is feared.

John G. Lee, chairman of the Reading railroad employes executive committee was discharged from the employ of the Reading railroad company to-day. For some time the practical management of the strike has been in the hands of a committee, of which Lee is chairman, and his discharge was a surprise to the whole committee. Lee is a machinist employed in the repair shops at Ninth and Green streets. He has been away on leave of absence for several days, and this time he was employed in attending to his duties in connection with the Knights of Labor. The company's officials say that as long as Lee fought for the strikers in an open manner, they had no objection to his course, but they claim that underhand work was done at his instigation or with his consent.

Two hundred and fifty delegates, representing the Reading railroad and coal and iron company's employes throughout the territory covered by the company's tracks, met here tonight in special convention to take into consideration important matters affecting their interests and their relations with the company. The coal regions sent the largest delegation, of nearly 100. Up to midnight, so far as can be learned, the convention had taken no definite action upon any subject.

LABOR STATISTICS.

The Number of Strikes During Six Years and How They Resulted.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, has submitted to the secretary of the interior his third annual report of the bureau of labor, which relates entirely to strikes and lockouts for the period of six years ended December 31, 1886. This report is regarded as of special importance, as it is the result of the first general investigation ever made by any nation of facts concerning strikes and lockouts for any extended period of time, or for any wide extent of territory. The report covers about 700 printed pages and gives details of each strike and lockout occurring in the United States during the period named. It exhibits facts belonging to each industrial trouble for each locality where trouble was found, without attempting to establish or decide upon the connection between them. The following statement shows number of strikes occurring during each of the last six years, the number of establishments involved and the average number of establishments in each strike. In 1881, 471 strikes, involving 2,928 establishments, being an average of 6.2 establishments in each strike; 1882, 471 strikes, 2,105 establishments, average 4.6 establishments; 1883, 478 strikes, 2,759 establishments, average 5.8 establishments; 1884, 443 strikes, 2,367 establishments, average 5.3 establishments; 1885, 645 strikes, 2,284 establishments, average 3.5 establishments; 1886, 1,412 strikes, 9,893 establishments, average 7 establishments. Total, 3,903 strikes, involving 22,336 establishments, the general average being 5.7 establishments. In 1884 the report says, there were, according to the best information obtainable, 853 strikes, the details of which are not obtainable.

The report shows that during the six years covered by the investigation, New York had the largest number of establishments affected, both by strikes and lock outs, there being for the former 9,797 and for the latter 1,528. The building trades furnished 6,060 of the total number of establishments engaged in the strikes. The total number of employes involved in the whole number of strikes for the entire period is shown to have been 1,318,604; the number of employes originating strikes was 1,020,832; the number of employes in all establishment before the strikes occurred was 1,162,045; while the whole number employed in the establishments involved in the strikes occurred was 1,636,045. A loss of 25,798.

There were 103,038 new employes engaged after the strikes, and 37,483 were brought from other places than those in which strikes occurred. In 2,182 establishments lockouts were ordered during the period named. In these there were 173,995 employes before the lockouts occurred and 169,436 after the lockouts, while the number actually locked out was 159,548. There were 13,976 new employes secured at the close of the lockouts, and 5,682 were brought from other places than those in which the lockouts occurred.

"It should be remembered, however," says the report, "that these figures do not represent the actual number of individual establishments of different employes engaged, as in many cases there have been two or more strikes or lockouts affecting the same establishments in the same year. In such cases the establishment and number of employes engaged are duplicated. Of the whole number of employes involved in the strikes during the six years covered by the report, 88.56 per cent were males, and 11.44 per cent were females. Of those involved in lockouts during the same period 68.78 per cent were males, and 31.22 per cent were females. An examination of the tables appended to the report shows that New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois represent 74.74 per cent of the whole number of establishments affected by strikes throughout the country and 90.80 per cent of lock-outs. These five states, it is stated, contain 49 per cent of all manufacturing establishments and employ 58 per cent of capital invested in mechanical industries of the United States. Of 22,336 establishments in which strikes occurred, in 18,342, or 82.12 per cent of the whole, strikes were ordered by labor organizations, while of 2,182 establishments in which lockouts occurred 1,753, or 80.34 per cent were ordered by combinations of managers. Of the whole number of establishments subjected to strike, there were temporarily closed for business 13,443, or 60.19 per cent. On account of lockouts 62.60 per cent. The average durations of stoppage on account of strikes was 23.1 days; for lockouts 21 days. The results of strikes, so far as gaining the objects sought are concerned, are shown to be as follows: Success followed in 10,407 cases, or 46.59 per cent of the whole, and failure followed in 18,910 cases, or 39.89 per cent of of the whole. By lockouts 564 establishments, or 25.85 per cent of the whole, succeeded in gaining their point; 190, or 8.71 per cent partly succeeded, and 1,305, or 59.80 per cent failed. As to the causes or objects of strikes, it is shown that increase of wages was the principal one, 42.44 per cent. Other leading causes are given as follows: For a reduction of hours 19.45 per cent; against a reduction of wages, 7.75 per cent; for increase of wages and reduction of hours, 7.57 per cent; against increase of hours, a little more than one-half of one per cent. Total for five leading causes, 77.73 per cent; all other causes 22.17 per cent.

The report gives the losses of employe and employers, resulting from strikes and lockouts as follows: Losses to strikes during the six years covered by the investigations, \$51,816,165; loss to employers for lockouts during the same period, \$2,132,717, or a total wage loss to employes of \$59,948,882. This loss occurred for both strikes and lockouts in 24,518 establishments, an average loss of \$2,445 to each establishment, or nearly \$40 to each striker involved. Assistance given to strikers during the same period, so far ascertainable, amounted to \$3,325,057; to those suffering from lockouts, \$1,105,538, or a total of \$4,430,595. These amounts, however, the commissioner says, are undoubtedly too low. Employers' losses through strikes amounted to \$30,752,653; through lockouts, \$3,432,261, or a total loss to the establishments involved of \$34,164,914.

Appended tables also show that the chief burden of strikes was borne by thirteen industries, viz.: Boots and shoes, 352 establishments; brickmaking, 478; building trades, 6,060; clothing, 1,728; cooperage, 484; food preparations, 1,419; furniture, 491; lumber, 395; metals and metallic goods, 1,585; mining, 2,060; stone, 468; tobacco, 2,959; transportation, 1,478. These represent 89.35 per cent of the whole number subjected to strikes.

In lock-outs, five trades bore eighty per cent of the whole burden as follows: Boots and shoes, 155 establishments; building trades, 531; clothing, 773; metals and metallic goods, 76; and tobacco, 226; or a total of 1,761.

Besides completing the field work for this report and the compilation of information, the bureau has carried on almost to completion the investigation begun last year, concerning the moral, physical and economical condition of the working women of the great cities, and has continued its investigation into the cost of distribution of the great staple products. It has also undertaken, according to congressional instruction, the collection of statistics of marriage and divorce in the United States, a report of which may be submitted before the close of the present session of congress.

Green Goods Dealers Caught.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Three notorious "green goods" men were arrested in a saloon today while they were negotiating with four countrymen for the sale of mythical counterfeit money. The intended victims were Jefferson Davis Lawrence, a grocer and farmer and Tully J. Losier, a saloon keeper, of Sumter county, S. C., and John C. Wilson and Cornelius Price Hampton, farmers from Yancey county, N. C. Two of the green goods men were fined \$10 each for vagrancy; the third, named Morris, was held for examination in default of \$10,000 bail. Lawrence and Losier were committed to the house of detention, as witnesses against Morris and Wilson and Hampton were let go after being soundly lectured by the court.

SHE PLAYED HER PART

But the Manager Did Not Like Her Acting.

REMOVES HER FROM LIFE'S STAGE.

An Arkansas Farmer Who Married an Actress, Becomes Jealous and Slays His Wife and Her Lover.

ST. FRANCES, Ark., December 29.—William Herrig, a wealthy planter, has for some time past been jealous of the attentions paid to his wife by William Matthewson, and he forbade him to come to his house. This was disregarded by Matthewson, and on Tuesday last he called and invited Mrs. Herrig to take a drive with him. While the woman was getting ready, Herrig shot and killed Matthewson and then forced his wife to drive to Matthewson's house with the dead body. On her return she found her home in flames and was shot and killed by Herrig. Herrig then fled. Mrs. Herrig was formerly an actress in Pauline Markham's company and later was in W. H. Lyttle's combination.

A BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

The Newcastle City Goes Down Off Nantucket—Other Disasters.

BALTIMORE, December 29.—Captain Seavey, of the schooner Agnes I. Grace, at this port from Boston, reports that on the 26th inst as he was passing South Shoal light ship off Nantucket, he saw a small boat put off from the light ship, a mile distant, and bore down to meet her. Captain Thornton of the British steamer, Newcastle City, from Newcastle for New York, who was on board the small boat, reported that his ship had been lost, with a heavy cargo of assorted merchandise, on the morning of the preceding day. The crew, all told, numbered twenty-five and they had sought refuge on the light ship. It appears from the statement of Captain Thornton that his vessel was on the inside, between the light ship and land where the water is 20 to 30 fathoms deep, while the steamer drew over 25.

When asked by Captain Seavey how it occurred, he replied that his ship "took bottom." The sea was very high at the time, and the bottom of the Newcastle City was crushed in when she struck hard sand. The officers and crew had much difficulty in escaping from the wreck. Captain Thornton made no request to be taken on board the schooner, and returned to the lightship.

The steamer was a screw vessel of 2,129 gross and 1,384 net tons. She was 285 feet long, thirty-six feet broad and twenty-four feet deep, and was built at West Hartlepool, England, in 1882.

The steamer's cargo, consisting of iron, cement and firebricks, was valued at \$75,000 and is fully insured. The vessel was worth \$100,000 and is only partly insured.

ROCKLAND, Me., December 29.—A southeast gale raged here all night with unparalleled fury, doing great damage to shipping in this harbor, washing away wharves and wood, demolishing windows, blowing down chimneys and doing other damage. One schooner in the harbor was blown on the rocks and wrecked, and another sank at the wharf. Two others are practically wrecks, besides minor damage to many others.

THE BLIZZARD.

Heavy Snowdrifts—A Train Runs Into One—Rivers Frozen Over.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., December 29.—The cannon ball express which left Chicago on the Albert Lea route Tuesday, at 12:05, ran into a snow drift near Ely, Iowa, 12 miles from Cedar Rapids, at 2:30 yesterday morning. Before the drift could be cleared away a freight engine drawing a caboose dashed into the rear of the train, telescoping the dining car and crushing the ends of nearly all the cars on the train, as well as damaging the second engine, the train being a double-header. Several people were seriously injured. Many suffered bruises but none were killed. The train reached here last night at midnight, over 15 hours late.

The thermometer was 20° below at 7 a. m., a typical Minnesota day, clear and still. No serious delays are reported to traffic. In Dakota the weather is much colder, and there is more interruption to business. Watertown reports 32° below.

At Cincinnati the Ohio river is frozen over and navigation entirely suspended. This closes all hope of a coal supply by the river sooner than February unless there is an extraordinary warm January. The prices of coal are now double what they were a year ago, and must still go higher.

In Michigan a fierce northwest blizzard prevailed throughout the upper peninsula yesterday and last night and bad blockades are anticipated.

SIXTEEN PERSONS HURT.

A Serious Accident on the Great Southern Road.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 29.—[Special.]—A serious accident occurred on the Alabama Great Southern road, between Eppes and Livingston, Ala., at an early hour this morning. A big land slide took place in a deep cut, completely covering the track. No. 1 limited express, which is the fastest train in the south, ran into the earth and rocks which had accumulated on the track, and two passenger coaches were thrown from the track and turned completely over. Sixteen persons were hurt, some of them badly. Later intelligence says a freight train, of eighteen cars, was caught by the slide and the cars badily demolished. Efforts have been made all day to clear the track, but late this evening another slide was reported. The freight cars have all been gotten out but one. All passengers on regular trains will have to be transferred until tomorrow at noon. Those who were injured were properly cared for.

HER CHILD'S RUIN KILLED HER.

A Mother Discovers Her Daughter's Disgrace and Cuts Her Throat.

FALL RIVER, Mass., December 29.—Mrs. Margaret Ford committed suicide here in a desperate manner. Some years since, when her daughter was dangerously ill, the mother dedicated her to God if she should recover. This happily occurring, the girl was raised very religiously in anticipation of entering a convent at the age of eighteen. Suspicion that her daughter had been betrayed led to the extraction of a confession that she was about to become a mother. The disgrace turned the mother's brain. She called at her daughter's room, carrying a knife in her hand, and, after unbraiding the frightened girl in terrible language, cut her own throat from ear to ear, dying instantly.

The Asheville Postoffice Robbed.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., December 29.—[Special.] A sensation was caused here this morning by the announcement of the postmaster that the postoffice was last night robbed of over \$800. On opening the safe this morning the postmaster found the two drawers which contained the money broken open. The safe had been closed and locked again. The rear door of the office had been unlocked. The postmaster's suspicions rest sufficiently strong on one party that telegrams have been sent in every direction for his apprehension.

The Dynamite Thawed.

LYNCHBURG, Va., December 29.—On the Lynchburg and Durham railway today a colored man named Terry was thawing dynamite for blasting, when it caught fire. Terry ran from the shanty and was thirty feet away when the explosion occurred, which demolished the house. One large splinter was driven through Terry's head, killing him instantly.

Send in Your Coupons.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Treasurer Hyatt has mailed all checks in payment of interest due January 1, on United States bonds, amounting to \$8,414,000, and they can be cashed at any of the sub-treasuries tomorrow morning.

FELL IN THE STREET.

The Sudden Death of Congressman E. B. Taylor's Wife.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Mrs. Eunice Bosworth Taylor, wife of Congressman E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, died this afternoon, of apoplexy, at Providence hospital, where she had been removed on being found unconscious in the street. Her identity was unknown for several hours after her demise. Mrs. Taylor left her late residence in the morning apparently in perfect health, to do some shopping. She was on her way home, and within about two blocks of her residence, when she fell on the pavement, at the corner of Connecticut avenue and L street, in what seemed to be a spasm. She was removed unconscious to a neighboring drug store, and there being nothing except the word "Bosworth" on a handkerchief in her pocket to disclose her identity, an ambulance was summoned and she was taken to Providence hospital.

Here, notwithstanding all that could be done for her, she died in about two hours, without having regained consciousness. About the time her friends began to notice her absence, they read in the evening papers a paragraph describing a lady, whose name could not be learned, having been taken to the hospital, and mentioning the handkerchief with the name of "Bosworth" upon it. Her husband at once went to the hospital, but found his wife dead. They had been married only a month.

THE COREAN EMBASSY.

Mr. Yi Wun Yun and Several Other Yum-Yums Crossing to See Us.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The secretary of state has been informed of the departure for the United States of the Corean embassy which left Kanagawa, Japan, per steamship "City of Rio De Janeiro," on the 20th instant. The embassy is composed as follows: Mr. Pak Chunyun, minister plenipotentiary; Mr. Yi Wunyun, first secretary of the legation; Mr. Yi Chatyun, interpreter; Mr. Yi Hyun Yun, private secretary to the first secretary of the legation; Mr. Yi Hayung, second secretary of legation; Mr. Yi Sangjay, third secretary of legation and Mr. H. N. Allen, M. D., foreign secretary of the legation. Secretary Fairchild, having been informed of the proposed visit has instructed the collector of customs at San Francisco to accord the embassy the usual courtesies on their arrival at that port, and to facilitate the speedy passage of their baggage and personal effects.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—The Corean embassy, which was landed at Yokahoma on the United States man-of-war Omaha, arrived here on the steamer Oceanic, which is now being detained in quarantine.

BARKEEPERS REJOICE.

The Sunday Law of Kansas City Declared Unconstitutional.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 29.—There was a grand jubilee of saloonkeepers last evening, when it became generally known that Recorder Davenport had declared the Sunday closing ordinance unconstitutional. The decision considered at great length the right of council to give the recorder power to impose greater penalties than those allowed by the charter, and held that council did not have such power, and that part of the ordinance being void, the whole was, and the revocations of license was intended as a part of a penalty and could not hold.

The judge referred to the fact that 1,200 signatures had been obtained pledging him support in case he upheld the ordinance, and stated that he could only decide in the way he thought, whether public opinion was with him or not. The case will be taken to the supreme court by the temperance element.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

Mass Meeting of Catholics in Richmond—Resolutions Adopted.

RICHMOND, Va., December 29.—The Catholics of Richmond tonight held a mass meeting in Cathedral hall in celebration of the pope's jubilee, at which speeches were made by Right Rev. Bishop Keane and others. A resolution was adopted thanking President Cleveland for the honor which he paid the holy father on the occasion of his golden jubilee. Also, a resolution expressing the pride in this age, when socialism seems spreading, in having so holy a priest and so profound a statesman at the head of our beloved church to guard her and the world against evil. Nightly public services are being held this week at St. Peter's cathedral. On Sunday night another grand public meeting will be held in Cathedral hall.

SARA IS A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Her Son Marries a Princess—A French Duel, etc.

PARIS, December 29.—Maurice Bernhardt, son of the actress Bernhardt, and Princess Virginie Clotilde Jabbonowski, great granddaughter of Lucien Bonaparte, was married to-day in the Church of St. Honore, and crowds surrounded the church and gave a grand ovation to Madame Bernhardt upon her arrival and departure.

Inquiry into the new decoration scandal shows that Wilson is not legally involved. Four agents will be tried for complicity in the affair.

Coal Famine in Cincinnati.

PITTSBURG, December 29.—Navigation has been entirely suspended by the cold wave and no hopes are entertained of a rise of the rivers sufficient to allow the shipment of coal to southern and western parts before the usual February freshets. Very little coal has been floated from here since last June on account of the continued drouth, and there are now over 12,000,000 bushels loaded ready for shipment. River coal operators who have yearly contracts in Cincinnati and Louisville have began heavy shipments to those points by rail. The freight rate to Cicinnati is two dollars per ton and coal is retailing there at \$5.25.

Stuck in the Mud and Froze.

AUSTIN, Tex., December 29.—Henry Wise, a farmer, was yesterday found frozen to death ten miles from this city. While he was returning home with a team and while crossing a muddy bottom he fell out of his wagon, burying his head and shoulders in the mud, in which position he was found. His mules were also frozen stiff while standing in the mud beside Wise's body. This is the first death by freezing which ever occurred in this section.

Talcott's Successor Appointed.

MOBILE, Ala., December 29.—The Register is authorized to announce that James C. Clark, late president of the Illinois Central road, has been appointed by President Duncan, general manager of the Mobile and Ohio road to succeed T. M. R. Talcott, resigned.

A Storm in Maryland.

FREDERICK, Md., December 29.—This city was visited early this morning by the most violent wind storm ever known by the oldest people here. A number of houses were unroofed and large trees uprooted. Several wagons and the Jefferson mail coach were uplifted and dashed to the road side, completely demolishing them. Pedestrians were afraid to venture on the street. Much damage is reported throughout Frederick today.

Mr. Gladstone's Movements.

PARIS, December 29.—President Carnot received Mr. Gladstone today. Mr. Gladstone left Paris this evening. He will go directly to Florence. He has written to Sir Thomas Vernon Harcourt that he will return to London for the opening of parliament.

Snow Storms in Austria.

VIENNA, December 29.—Heavy snow storms prevail here. No train has left Pesth for Vienna since yesterday. The Orient express, which was due at Pesth this morning, had not arrived at a late hour.

Bad Weather in Europe.

PARIS, December 29.—Severe weather is being experienced in the southeast of France. There has been a heavy fall of snow at Nice.

WOOLFOLK IN MACON.

The Nine-Times Murderer is at Home Again.

HE COMPLAINS OF THE RUSTY CHAINS

By Which His Limbs Are Bound to the Floor—What He Demanded on the Way to Macon.

MACON, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Tonight, when the 6:30 train rolled in, Sheriff Westcott and Bailiff George Bassett, who is the new assistant jailer, were ready to meet it. The rear coach was scanned closely as it backed in. It was soon discovered that Thomas G. Woolfolk, Jailer Nat Birdsong and Thomas Dame occupied seats there. The sheriff and party followed the coach until it came to a stand-still, and then the notorious prisoner and his faithful guards descended and walked rapidly out of the shed. As the party went up South street in a brisk walk your correspondent had a short talk with one of the guards. He said that they arrived in Atlanta at an early hour today, but did not call for the prisoner until within three-quarters of an hour of the time of leaving. When the man in charge of the jail was applied to for the bill of Fulton county for taking care of Woolfolk since he was sent there after his conviction, there was a delay of a few minutes, when Jailer Birdsong turned over the money, "eight dollars and a quarter," and left with his prisoner at once.

TOM ON THE WAY.

On the way Tom Woolfolk expressed himself regretfully in regard to having to leave Atlanta, where he said they did not chain him, and treated him very kindly. He was securely handcuffed and bound with a stout rope, in such a position that he could not use his hands. He looked a little more lean than he did when he left here; and his black beard had grown until it gave a rather shaggy look to his countenance. He wore a pretty good suit, overcoat and broad brimmed black slouch hat, and as he got off the train he nodded to his acquaintances and smiled pleasantly. When the jail was reached he was escorted to his old cell in the second story of the jail.

TALKS ABOUT DYNAMITE.

In being searched he remarked to Birdsong that he might take them all off (meaning his clothes), if he wished, as he only had two or three pistols and a few dynamite cartridges about his person. He added:

"You are not afraid much of the pistols, but you are of the dynamite."

He laughed at the jest. A cigar was found in the outer pocket, which he placed unlighted in his mouth, but soon afterward the jailer began to lock the chain around his leg, when he remarked, as he drew an apple from his pocket and began to nibble at it:

"Westcott, I think this is a shame to chain me. If you will do it, make it big enough so that I can slip off my boot during the night, so I can rest. That old lock is too heavy, too. It hurts me."

"I will look after that tomorrow," replied the jailer,

RECALLING CICERO DARBY.

Just at that time Sheriff Westcott was asked if that was not the same cell occupied by Cicero Darby, but was informed that it was not, but the one adjoining, which is now vacant.

"Did you ever have to chain him," asked Woolfolk.

"Well, sometimes," replied the sheriff.

Everything was arranged, when Tom asked them to wait with the lamp a minute until he arranged his mattress.

"Why don't you sleep over here where the bed is already arranged," asked the sheriff.

"Well, I lay here on this side all the time I was here before," replied the prisoner, as he arranged the bedding on the narrow mattress on the south side of the cell. Finally all was fixed to his satisfaction, and after carefully locking all the doors, Tom Woolfolk was left to repose as best he might. In the office down stairs those present could hear the clank of Woolfolk's chain, as he passed up and down his lonely cell.

THE DEATH WATCH.

The prisoner will be kept under strict surveillance by the authorities, and only his family and attorneys will be allowed to talk with him. Mr. George Bassett, assistant jailer, will be commissioned as a special watch over the prisoner until his fate is settled.

WOOLFOLK TAKEN TO MACON.

Jailer Birdsong Comes for the Prisoner and Takes Him Away.

Tom Woolfolk left for Macon at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, in charge of Jailer Birdsong and Mr. Bassett, of Macon.

"What did Tom seem to think of it?" was asked Jailer Poole.

"He seemed not to care."

"Was he expecting to go?"

"No, he was as much surprised as I was. But he took it as coolly as if he had expected it for months. Birdsong said to him:

"'Woolfolk, I have come after you.'

"Tom laughed and said:

"'I didn't expect you before February.'

"They handcuffed him and tied his arms with a small rope. He was the most indifferent fellow I ever saw. His cell is vacant now."

"What made them move him?"

"Well, I don't know. It was more expensive to Bibb county to have him here than in Macon. Then all danger is over, too, so Birdsong says."

"And he had nothing to say?"

"No."

THEY STAND ON THE OUTSIDE

While Their Joint Trunk is Locked Up Within.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—The inconvenience of being turned out doors with their trunks remaining in doors, is felt just now by two young men now sojourning in this city. Mrs. Connelly, who keeps a boardinghouse on Dayton street, sought Justice Naughton for advice in a juncture that is not infrequent in the careers of a landlady. Two young gentlemen, who let a room together, were very slow in paying rent. The sum of $9 is due. The lodgers use jointly one trunk. Under the justice's advice, Mrs. Connelly locked the room, and in it the trunk. One of the lodgers, whose remittances are most regular, was willing to pay $6 to obtain his share of the trunk's contents, but as the two had been joint tenants of the apartment, the request was refused. The delinquent tenant, according to Mrs. Connelly, is variously known as William Austin and William Ashheim, and describes himself as belonging to the reportorial staff of the Savannah Times. He is not known in that office, however.

Notes From Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Strange to say John McNally is still alive, and there are now hopes of his recovery.

Dorsey Lee, a shrewd Chinaman of this city, made an assignment today. Liabilities $1,382; assets $1,536.

Judge Roney held a special session of superior court today and granted a charter to Augusta's National Exposition company. A meeting will be held Tuesday night to accept the charter and elect officers.

Masonic Property to be Improved.

MACON, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—A very important meeting of members of the grand lodge of Free Masons of Georgia was held today. The proceedings of the meeting are not ready for publication yet, but it is understood that some important improvements in the property owned by the order in Macon will be made at an early date.

THE TRAMP PRINTER.

From the Smithville, Ga., News.

The tramp printer never comes along when we want him. We just h[illegible]ered and thirsted after him this week, but the [illegible]s said naught.

From the Dallas, Ga.[illegible]

Five tramp printe[illegible]ed through Dallas last week on their way [illegible]nts, so they said. Yes, whisky is good to increas[illegible] pulation.

FELL FROM THE TRAIN.

A Fatal Mishap to a Central Railroad Passenger.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—This morning a young white man, who has lived at Pooler on the Central, and formerly at Osgood, N. C., fell from the train at Bloomingdale, and died soon after from his injuries. Mr. Boulin keeps a small store at Pooler No. 1, on the Central. This morning he got on the eastern bound train, and handed Conductor Storey a ticket for Halcyondale. When the train approached Bloomingdale, three miles above Pooler, the engineer blew the whistle for the wood track crossing. Boulin probably thought that it was for the station, and he ran out to the rear platform of the rear car. Conductor Wolf, of the east bound through freight, was on the platform of his cab. His train was standing on the side track. He saw Boulin as he stepped out of the door. Boulin appeared to be looking for some one. Hardly had he reached the platform when he fell off. He struck the woodrack, and was cut about the head. In the dead man's pockets were found some letters and papers, indicating that his parents live at Osgood, Chatham county, N. C. It was learned that he has been in Pooler but a short time. Mr. Hege has been telegraphing to learn what shall be done with the body.

RECOUNTING THE VOTE.

Judge Lumpkin Takes Action in the Hancock Wet Election.

SPARTA, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—The ordinary of the county of Hancock having decided the contest over the recent local option election against the prohibitionists, and that party having petitioned the Hon. Samuel Lumpkin, judge of the supreme court of the northern circuit, to appoint three justices of the peace of the county to re-count the ballot, that petition has been granted and the appointment made. The three whom the judge appointed are Messrs. John Turner, Samuel Chapman and Jeff Copeland, who are to begin the count on the 16th of next month. Judge Lumpkin has made an exceedingly appropriate appointment, for the intelligence, uprightness and integrity of these three gentlemen cannot be questioned, and there are no three magistrates in our county that stand higher in public estimation.

AMORY DEXTER DEAD.

A Prominent Citizen's Useful Career Ended.

COLUMBUS, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Mr. Amory Dexter died at his residence on Second avenue at seven o'clock this morning. Mr. Dexter was one of the foremost citizens of Columbus, and has been identified with almost every public interest for a long number of years. At the time of his death he was secretary and treasurer of the Columbus gas light company, treasurer in the Georgia steam and gas pipe company, and a director in the Eagle and Phoenix manufacturing company, the Georgia Home Insurance company, National Bank of Columbus, and the Muscogee oil company. Mr. Dexter was a native of Massachusetts, and has lived in Columbus for the past twenty years. He was fifty-eight years of age at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and four children and has a large family connection in this city.

A RAY OF HOPE.

But the Solicitor-General Says the Frenchman Must Suffer.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Hope has again kindled in the breast of the courtly Pierrat, the French canvasser for a Baltimore art house, from whom he obtained commissions on forged orders. When he was arrested, Pierrat admitted that he had forged the names. The orders were for some time in the possession of Charlton & Mackall, the attorneys for the proprietor of the art journal, therefore the court sent for the orders, and they are not now in the state. Solicitor-General DuBignon has written for them, so that he can lay the foundation for an indictment. Up to date he has not received the forged orders. He believes that the firm wants to let Pierrat off. He says, however, that they shall not force him to abandon the prosecution.

PAUL BUTTISE KILLED.

He Tried to Outrun a Railroad Engine and the Result.

ATHENS, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—The incoming train on the Georgia road struck a negro, Paul Buttise, at the crossing, a half mile below Crawford, killing him instantly. The first the engineer saw of him he jumped on the track and tried to beat the engine to the crossing. The engine was close to him and could not take up. The engineer blew his whistle, but the negro paid no attention to it. His body was brought to Crawford and the coroner notified.

The Conterfeit Unique.

WAYCROSS, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—On last Monday a neatly dressed man, wearing gray beard, entered the store of Messrs. Redding & Walker, and requested change for a fifty dollar bill, at the same time handing the bill to Dr. Redding, who gave in return fifty silver dollars. Today Dr. Redding had occasion to use the note in the purchase of some postage stamps. Upon presenting it to Postmaster Morgan, it was detected as being only a one dollar silver certificate, which had been raised to a fifty dollar note. The counterfeit was very unique and could not be detected only by close inspection.

The Covington and Macon Road.

MACON, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Tonight, in the parlor of the Hotel Lanier, a special meeting of the creditors of the Covington and Macon railroad was held. The proceedings were not made public, but it is known that important measures looking toward the settlement of all differences between the road and its employes were discussed, and in all probability adopted. The outlook is promising for the success of the road.

The Negro is Dead.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—John Williams, the negro who was shot Monday by young Oscar Marin, died last night at the Georgia infirmary. Coroner Dixon was notified to-day, and he will hold an inquest tomorrow at 10 o'clock at Magistrate Molira's office. Young Marin is still at police barracks. Williams was a bad negro according to report.

Fire in Albany.

ALBANY, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—The dwelling house of J. R. DeGraffenried was burned this morning. The value was $1,500, insured with the Southern Mutual company for $850. The furniture was owned by A. Garner, insured with Factors and Traders of New Orleans for $500.

Only His Hat and Bundle Remain.

GREENESBORO, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Wash Wallace, a negro on his way home Monday night, under the influence of whisky, attempted to cross a log while the river was up. Wash could not resist the gravity under such circumstances, and nothing but his hat and bundle has been found.

Card From N. T. Bullock.

DALLAS, Ga., December 28.—Editors Constitution: In your issue of the 28th you state that N. T. Bullock, who shot C. D. Phillips, "is still at large, but that every effort is being made to capture him." Allow me to say I am at my place of business, in Dallas, Ga., having never been arrested, and am ready to answer all legal demands, and will not leave the place until the officers and courts have had ample opportunity to enquire into the matter and ascertain where the blame lies in this unfortunate affair. Respectfully, N. T. BULLOCK.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

From the Dalton, Ga., Argus.

Dalton is going to whoop things when the merry Christmas times have passed.

From the Dublin, Ga., Post.

New dwelling houses are going up on every hand, and new citizens are pouring into our town.

From the Dallas, Ga., Era.

There was not a single jug put off a train at Dallas last Thursday. There are many trains that bring no jugs to Dallas as much ado as some make over the jug business. That is not all, the number is growing less every year.

From the Americus, Ga., Republican.

Sunday morning Dr. Maynard, of Abbeville, had a dose mixed up, by an attendant, to drink, having ordered salts. After he drank it, he found out he had swallowed a large dose of carbonate of potash, and he felt as if he had a big portion of the lower region kindled up in his interdals. He took the necessary antidotes, then boarded the train for Americus, where he consulted with Dr. J. B. Hinkle as to his case. He left Tuesday morning for home all O. K.

A SWEEPING FIRE

Lays a Number of Houses in Ashes.

A LITTLE GIRL FATALLY BURNED.

Sam Gibson's Hard Luck—Ruffin Rhodes Raises a Row in Macon Jail—Other News From Macon.

MACON, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Sam Gibson is a colored man who lives on the Columbus road, three miles from Macon. By industry and economy he has built up a big trade, beginning with a little stock of goods many years ago.

This morning about half-past 3 o'clock he was awakened by the cry of fire, and found that his storehouse was in flames. The wind was blowing a little blast, and there was no chance to check the spread of the fire.

THE STORE AND CONTENTS

were soon in ashes, and from there the fire spread to adjoining houses, and swept at its own free will through the little cluster, leaving three dwellings, the store and stables in a mass of smouldering ruins. Willis Johnson, who is a grand-son of Gibson, ran the store, and he had just laid in a pretty good stock of goods, none of which was saved. The loss in the building and stock amounted to upwards of two thousand dollars, partially covered by insurance.

Willis's dwelling was also burned, but the most of the furniture was saved. The loss there was about $1,000; partially insured.

Pain Gibson's house was destroyed, with the furniture, little or nothing having been saved. From the best estimates that could be made the loss there was some $1,500, with some insurance.

Lewis Gibson's widow occupied a house near by, and it was destroyed, the bulk of the furniture being saved. The house was worth $500 or $600, with small insurance.

The barn and stables were consumed with two wagons, $200 worth of feed and a valuable poney. The cattle were saved by hard work. The loss there amounted to seven or eight hundred dollars with little insurance.

When first discovered the fire was right under the front of the stove, and there is no doubt that

THE ORIGIN WAS INCENDIARY,

as Gibson had been very careful to put out all the fire about the premises before going to bed. Gibson is a very trustworthy man, and all who know him sympathize with him in his losses. It is quite probable that the matter will be put in the hands of proper officers, who will use every exertion to trace up the criminals.

The total losses can only be estimated, but is considerable, and the insurance companies never carry full risks on buildings in the suburbs, so that it is made all the heavier.

RUFFIN RHODES.

Up to His Old Tricks in Bibb County Jail.

MACON, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—This morning Policemen Mosely and Jenkins were called on between 1 and 2 o'clock by Jailer Birdsong, who wanted their assistance at the county jail. They quickly responded and were soon informed that Ruffin Rhodes, who gave the officers such a long chase some time ago, was up to his old capers again.

Ruffin is a powerful negro, and he had been allowed the freedom of the corridor in the cage. He got hold of the broom and breaking

A SUITABLE BILLY

off the handle, he defied the jailer, thrashed a smaller negro, who was a prisoner in the same cell, and then walked from cell to cell, calling on the prisoners to come out and assist him, and they would clean up the whole concern.

He smashed up spittoons, basins and everything he could get that was movable, and it looked as if he was master of the situation. Officers Palethorpe and Hutchings soon joined the auxiliary forces, and Officer Morsely begged the jailer to let Ruffin out so that he

COULD TRY HIS HAND

with the boys. After much parleying the prisoner was induced to go back in his cell, and he was soon securely locked in.

During the excitement one of the officers said something in regard to Ruffin's sanity, which seemed to increase his anger, and he swore a great oath and added: "I have got just as much sense as any of you."

Rhodes was convicted and fined in the city court only a short while ago, for beating up Officer Johnson at the time the police and county officers had to follow him nearly to Twiggs county, before they could secure him. He seems to be a perfect demon when he is enraged, and he was still going on at a round rate in his cell today. He will cause more trouble yet.

A WARRANT FOR RICE,

Who Carved Up Joe Smith On Bridge Row Tuesday Night.

MACON, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Jim Rice was arrested, on a warrant sworn out by Joe Smith, this morning. Joe is the negro whom Rice carved up on Bridge Row, Tuesday night. Smith, in spite of his many wounds, was able to appear before Recorder Baxter today, where he told his side of the story of the bloody encounter, in which he appears, from his own statement, to have followed Rice up and forced the fight on him. The recorder decided that

THE STATE COURTS

would be the proper place to hear the case, and Smith immediately swore out a warrant, charging Rice with assault with intent to murder.

The police officers had arrested Rice, and they turned him over to the county officers immediately. Smith is a remarkable man to be able to appear in court so soon after being so dreadfully cut up.

PULLED BY THE BEARD.

A Jones County Man Who Dies Because of It.

MACON, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Today an inquest was held on the body of John Floyd, who was hurt at Barfield's in Jones county, last Tuesdy by being pulled down and jerked around by the beard by a man named Green Gresham. It is supposed that he died from the injuries, but the result of the inquest could not be learned today.

Captain Robinson, who used to do business in this city, was thrown down and his leg broken in a Christmas frolic with some boys Monday. His present home is in Twiggs county. His injuries are very painful, but not permanently serious.

GUN AND ROD.

From the Dublin, Ga., Post.

Mr. E. F. Ballard caught a large fox near the old Hart place, last Saturday morning.

From the Athens, Ga., Chronicle.

Bird and rabbit hunters are preparing for gala times during the holidays. We hear of large numbers who will go quite a distance in search of game.

From the Perry, Ga., Journal.

Captain F. M. King and Mr. J. W. Clark went down to Ocmulgee river, last Monday, on a deer hunt, and this editor anticipates the pleasure to be derived from the promised venison steak.

From the Hinesville, Ga., Gazette.

The wild turkeys about this beat are getting very bold. The other day, a drove of eight or ten came up to Dr. Henry's front gate and took a peep over into his front yard. Dr. Henry lives about three hundred yards from the court house.

From the Summerville, Ga., News.

Last Thursday Doug Wheeler killed a hawk of the "Buteo Calurus" genus, which measured without stretching, from tip to tip four feet six and a half inches. He sent one of the feet to this office and its claws are fully an inch long.

From the Washington, Ga., Chronicle.

In a talk with Dr. J. J. Hill, last night, he said that his sister, Mrs. E. S. McCandless, who has been very ill, was decidedly better and unless she had a relapse would soon recover. This will be welcome news to her many friends in Washington and all over Georgia, for Miss Lina is a universal favorite and makes friends wherever she goes.

From the Americus, Ga., Recorder.

B. Nenhoff was on Muckalee Sunday, and was surprised at the number of sparrows, linnets, etc., there. He commenced by throwing at them, and when he got through found out that he was minus a valuable silver watch. Some of those who were with him say he was so excited that he threw the watch at the birds. It has not been recovered.

From the Summerville, Ga., News.

Mr. D. Carpenter has a pair of twin roosters nearly grown, which were hatched from the same egg. One is a dominique and the other black. Up to this time they have never been separated over twenty-five yards, and at night they lovingly roost on the same limb side by side. They never quarrel or fight and to such an extent does their love go that one cannot flap his wings and crow without the other following suit.

BADLY BURNED.

A Sad Occurrence At a Social Gathering in in Macon.

MACON, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Last night Mr. W. B. Petty, the butcher, gave a little entertainment at his home near the city in West End. During the evening his little three-year-old daughter, Sallie, and two other little girls were together in a room where there were no grown people, and suddenly the piercing shrieks of the little thing

ALARMED THE HOUSEHOLD,

who rushed into the room and found her clothing in flames.

Mr. Yates, a gentleman present, rushed to the rescue and succeeded in tearing the burning shreds of the outer garments from the child, and with a bucket of water he extinguished her under-clothing. Aid came too late, however, for the child's body was a mass of parched and bleeding flesh. Her hair was all burned off, and her face burned until the blood flowed freely. Dr. Worsham was summoned, and did what he could to relieve the little sufferer, but she is thought to be

FATALLY BURNED.

It is supposed that she was standing on the edge of the grate when she caught fire.

Mr. Yates had his left hand badly burned in trying to save the child, and had to apply to a physician to have it dressed. The accident was a terrible blow to the parents of the little girl.

THE ENGLISH SPARROWS

Get in Their Work on a Poor Little Canary Bird.

MACON, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—The sins of the English sparrow are legion, but their treatment of Mrs. George Smith's little canary this morning was a new departure in wickedness. The lady thought a great deal of the canary, as it was one she had bred herself.

This morning the housemaid hung the cage in the window where the sun shone, and in an hour or two she returned and found it surrounded by a flock of sparrows, who had pecked one eye out and broke one wing close to the body. In some manner they had got hold of the little captive through the bars of its cage, and they were still fighting it when discovered.

People who own song birds will do well to beware of the bloody-minded English sparrows. The ladies of that part of the city have declared open war on the little destructive villains.

A WORK OF ART.

Mrs. Elder's Beautiful Design Painted on Plaque.

MACON, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—At the Piedmont exposition Mr. Ed Elder, of the Hotel Lanier, purchased a beautiful painted plaque, and when he brought it home he playfully remarked to his wife that if she would equal that he would pay her $50 for it.

Mrs. Elder had just begun taking lessons, but she put her soul in the work, and today there hangs on Mr. Elder's desk as pretty a piece of plaque painting as one could wish to see. It is far superior to the plaque Mr. Elder purchased. The design is a cascade formed by a brook dashing over gray rocks, and above are a number of snowbirds, perched on a holly bough. The motto, wrought in gilt work, reads:

"Men may come and men may go,
But I go on forever,"

from Tennyson's "Brook." It is a fine piece of work.

WARRANTS ISSUED

For Three Men Suspected of Burglarizing Rauh's Saloon.

MACON, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Today Henry Rauh, proprietor of the saloon next door to the Southern hotel, swore out warrants against Pomp Hughes, Charles Ressell and John Ganghan, on a charge of burglary. Hughes was arrested and carried before Justice Poe, but the case was postponed unlil tomorrow, and Hughes given a chance to give bail for his appearance tomorrow. Russell has not been found in the city, but Ganghan was found in the city today and arrested. He is now in the barracks. One of the principal witnesses was Ed Alley, who was arrested on suspicion. He told the officers that he stood outside in the alley, while the others entered, and that of the booty, Hughes and Ganghan got two dollars each, and that Russell got four. The case will be fully examined tomorrow.

KILLED ON THE CENTRAL.

A Well-Dressed Passenger Meets a Strange Death.

MACON, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Today, on the up train on the Central railroad, a well-dressed passenger, whose name could not be learned, met with a terrible death. As the train was passing a wood station near Millen, the man got on the rear platform and poked his head out to look and was struck on the head and instantly killed. He was struck either by a billet of wood or the side of the rack. He fell from the train and was badly mangled. Thebody was sent to Savannah.

Death of Mr. John L. Summerour.

DAWSONVILLE, Ga., December 28.—[Special.] Mr. John L. Summerour, an old and respected citizen of Dawson county, died very suddenly yesterday at his home. Mr. Summerour ate as hearty breakfast as usual, and along up in the day went to his fish pond to feed and look after his fish. Not having returned to dinner, Mrs. S. sent a little son for him. The boy found him lying upon the ground and nearly expired. Mr. Summerour was an experienced and scientific mineralogist and a well informed man. He once represented this county in the Georgia senate.

Struck by a Chip.

SUGAR VALLEY, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—R. C. Craig, while chopping some stove wood this morning, had a piece of wood to fly up and hit him just above the eye inflicting a very severe bruise and cutting a gash on the eye lid. Dr. Frix was summoned and dressed the wound. Fortunately the eye ball is not injured, and as soon as the swelling goes down the eye will be all right.

Deaths and Marriages.

COLUMBUS, Ga., December 29—[Special.]—The little daughter of Colonel S. R. Murphy, of Hamilton, died last night, and was buried in this city this afternoon.

Rev. J. W. Howard married two couples today. Mr. Charles T. McSwain to Miss Kittie Walton, and Mr. Isaah Weems to Miss Mollie Batson.

Murder Near Lebanon.

GREENSBORO, Ga., December 29.—[Special.] A murder occurred at Lebanon, a place near here, Tuesday night. Mat Jeter shot and killed Joe Cheston. Both were negroes. Jeter has skipped and is still at large.

Methodist Bishops and Prohibition.

From the Jacksonville, Ill., Journal.

That level-headed bishop of the Methodist church, Dr. Merrill, was right when he advocated the high-license plan in 1884; and now, as the campaign of 1888 is approaching, another eminent divine of the same church has spoken—Bishop Foss—uopn being twitted by a young preacher as to his theory of controlling the liquor traffic by hedging and fencing it in. The young man said: "Why, Bishop, if there was a mad dog running up and down that street would you shoot it or hedge it in?" The bishop quickly replied: "If that mad dog had been running up and down the street for thirty years and I had been shooting at it all that time in vain, I guess I'd be willing to hedge it in."

A Very Natural Mistake.

From Texas Siftings.

Uncle Mose, entering the house of Judge Pennybunker, was astonished at hearing a parrot exclaim:

"Take off your hat!"

He complied at once, ejaculating with shattering teeth:

"Scuse me, boss; 'fore God I mistook ye for a bird. I did, snah."

CAUSE FOR SMILES.

From the Montezuma, Ga., Record.

The robins have come again.

From the Danielsville, Ga., Monitor.

The editor smiles. It's a twelve-pound girl.

From the Darien, Ga., Gazette.

Yes, our terms for publishing poetry have been reduced to nineteen dollars per line.

From the Augusta, Ga., News.

When you eat turkey and it does not set well on your stomach, you will know it is a gobbler. A hen turkey always sets well.

From the Americus, Ga., Republican.

There is a great deal of sweetness and much fun in old-fashioned taffy pullings.

THE DAY'S NEWS.

The Marshal of Midville Shot to Death.

BEN SHERRARD PURSUES A CONVICT.

Cotton Gin on Fire—Chipley's New Council—Spitting on the Church Floor—Shooting in Millen—Other News.

The demand for houses in Athens is greater than the supply.

The merchants of Thomasville took an important step on Wednesday night, when they organized a board of trade.

The Camilla Clarion says that the Rev. A. W. Clisby has been called to the pastorate of the Presbyteriad church in that place.

Mr. Mark Wilcox, of Telfair county, made six bales of cotton on seven acres of land, and his corn crop averaged twenty-two bushels per acre.

The pork crop of Pulaski is larger than it has been for several years, and the great majority of the farmers are solid on the meat question for another year.

The Harris county farmers' alliance organized at Chipley last Friday. A large representation of intelligent and prosperous farmers from various parts of the county were present, although the weather was inclement.

Mr. Elihu Walton, of Dooly, had the misfortune to get his gin house, with several bales of cotton, together with all of his seed oats burned on Tuesday last. The fire caught from a spark from his engine which was running at that time.

Mr. Peter Griffin, of Ware county, is one of 20 brothers and six sisters, all from the same mother and father. They were born and raised in the vicinity of the Okefenokee swamp, and are a hale and hearty, and withal a thrifty family of boys.

A vote for mayor and five councilmen and one recorder in Chipley was taken Wednesday. The race was a fair one, there being no special ticket out. The result was as follows: Mayor, Captain J. J. Tucker; councilmen, J. H. Hogan, J. L. Allen, G. A. Pearce, W. D. Wisdom, U. H. Layfield; J. T. Dunlap, recorder.

Some months ago the official board of the Methodist church in Sparta, at one of their meetings, decided to make their church building more decent and respectable by the removal of the offensive spittoon. One member of the board promised to have the floor scoured, the sexton was to keep things nicely dusted, and in proper order, and thus it was hoped and expected that this hallowed place would be kept in a condition suitable to the purpose to which it was dedicated. The change was an improvement, but has fallen short of expectations, because certain persons persist in spitting on the floor.

There was a little sensation just over the Wilkes county line last Thursday night. A marriage was booked, all the preliminaries had been settled and the guests, with the officiating clergyman, were all on hand. The dilatory groom sent word that he was indisposed and couldn't come, and didn't know when he could, but rather thought he wouldn't if he could. The young lady is the recipient of the condolence of her friends, but she should be congratulated instead.

On Thursday of last week little Henry Taylor, the seven-year-old son of Mr. W. B. Barwick, of Washington county, was severely hurt by falling under a wagon and having one of the wheels pass over him. He climbed on the hind wheel of Mr. B. C. Harris's wagon, loaded with two bales of cotton, and the driver not noticing him started on, when Taylor fell, the wheel passing over his breast and right arm. In falling, his head probably struck the front wheel, almost entirely severing one ear. Through the skillful treatment of Dr. Brantley, the ear was replaced and will probably soon heal up. The arm was not broken, and the little fellow is able to go about, and it is hoped is not seriously injured.

On Thursday evening last, at six o'clock, a man by the name of Stevens walked into the store of Sharpe & Owens, at Millen, and asked Mr. Sharpe for credit. This Mr. Sharpe refused to give, and walked out. Stevens then asked Mr. Owens to credit him. Mr. Owens refused, and reminded Stevens of a small balance due by him to the store. This enraged Stevens, who after a few words, drew a knife and plunged it into Mr. Owens' right side, inflicting a serious if not fatal wound. Stevens made his escape, but was afterwards captured by the marshal and a posse of young men and is now in jail awaiting the result of the wound before having a preliminary trial.

The Christmas fights, says the Canton Advance, were a little ahead of time this year—just a week earlier than they were booked for. On Saturday night last, at the house of Jim Kirby, colored, Ben Gibson and Bob Brand, both white, got into a dispute over a jug of whisky and, in punctuating his remarks, Ben punctured Bob rather severely. Jim, acting the part of a peacemaker, so he says, stepped in between the disputants to stop the lively discussion and received a pretty severe blow under the left eye with the aforesaid jug in dispute. The jug was not broken but Jim is nursing a black eye. Bob was pretty badly bunged and bruised up, and, had it not been for the kindness of Sheriff Kitchen, who found him laying down and suffering near the jail and carried him home, he might have died during the night's bitter cold. The trio doubtless had too much whisky inside of them to have cool heads.

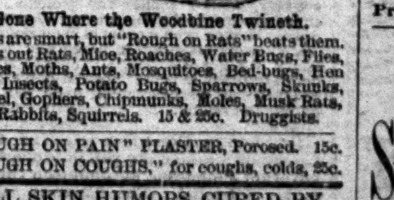
Information comes from Midville of a very bloody tragedy, in which one life was sacrificed in the performance of duty. Mr. Ben. Sherrard is the marshal of Midville, and received information that an escaped negro convict was at Midville. That night the marshal discovered the whereabouts of the convict and with his brother-in-law went to the house, and on arrival instructed his brother-in-law to stand at the rear door while he went to the front door and ordered the negro to come out. As soon as the front door was opened the negro fired his pistol at the marshal and then sprang out with the intention of escaping. Mr. Sherrard fired three times and the convict fell mortally wounded, with a leg and an arm broken, the third ball penetrating the body. The aim of the negro had been also true, and the body of the marshal was found just at the door shot through the heart. He had fired three shots after receiving his mortal wound. Mr. Sherrard was a young man whom every one respected and his death is regretted by every citizen of Midville.

STRAYER'S INJURIES.

His Face and Eye Operated On By Dr. W. C. Gibson.

MACON, Ga., December 29.—[Special.]—Young Walter Strayer, of Gilesville, who had his eye badly injured and his face burned Monday evening by a pistol in the hands of a young girl, was brought to Dr. W. C. Gibson for treatment today. Dr. Gibson picked a great deal of powder out of his face, but he fears that the sight of the left eye will be lost entirely.

ROUGH ON RATS



Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth.

Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs, Hen Lice, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Musk Rats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels. 15 & 25c. Druggists.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" PLASTER, Porosed. 15c.
"ROUGH ON COUGHS," for coughs, colds, 25c.

ALL SKIN HUMORS CURED BY
ROUGH ON ITCH

"Rough on Itch" Ointment cures Skin Humors, Pimples, Flesh Worms, Ring Worm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Itch, Ivy Poison, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Eczema. 50c. Druggists or mail. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

ROUGH ON PILES

Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching, Protruding, Bleeding, Internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists or mail. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

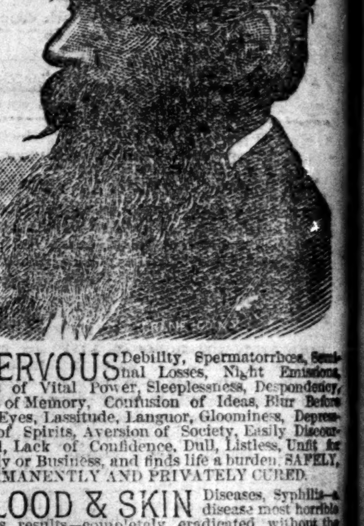
The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The **Peculiar** combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. **To Itself** If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
33½ Whitehall Street.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blur Before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion of Society, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden, SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis—a disease most horrible in its results—completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc. PERMANENTLY CURED WHEN OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

URINARY, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in male or female, whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risk incurred. Correspondence promptly answered and medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Consultation free. Office hours 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send stamp for 64 page pamphlet and list of questions. Address plainly.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
33½ Whitehall St.,
d&wk nrm ATLANTA, GA.

TO ARTISTS.
LeMesurier Tube Paints

UNEQUALED FINENESS,
UNRIVALED PURITY OF COLOR,
SUPERIOR BODY AND STRENGTH

These tubes, with few exceptions, are
DOUBLE THE SIZE
of any now on the market.

Send for price list and opinions of eminent artists to

A. P. TRIPOD,
45 Decatur Street,
ATLANTA..............GEORGIA.

DEALER IN
Artists' Materials, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, etc.
nov12—dtf

E. R. SCHNEIDER
601 and 802 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Fine Wines, Cigars, Brandies,
TOBACCO, MINERAL WATER,
WHISKIES, GIN, PORTER, ALE, ETC.
AGENT FOR
Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin,
Arbana Wine Co., Anheuser-Busch Brewing
Prompt Attention Given to Private Orders.

B. F. GRAVELY'S
Superior Tobacco.

WE HAVE SOLE CONTROL OF THE ABOVE celebrated brand for the southern states. The GENUINE and finest Gravely Tobacco manufactured. Each plug has B. F. GRAVELY SUPERIOR stamped on it.

W. A. RUSSELL & [illegible]

TANSY PILLS

Perfectly safe and always effectual. Never fail. [illegible] afford speedy and certain relief. [illegible] Wilcox Specific Co., Philadelphia [illegible]

MEDICAL.

ENDORSERS:

The following distinguished persons well and widely known testify to the valuable properties of

Simmons Liver Regulator:

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens,
John W. Beckwith, Bishop of Georgia,
General Jno. B. Gordon, ex-U. S. Senator,
Hon. Jno. Gill Shorter, ex-Gov. of Alabama,
Rev. David Wills, D. D., Pres't Oglethorpe Col.,
Bishop Pierce, of M. E. Church South,
Judge Jas. Jackson, Supreme Court Georgia,
J. Edgar Thompson,
Hon. Ben. Hill,
Hon. John C. Breckenridge,
Hiram Warner, late Chief Justice of Ga.,
Lewis Wundur, Assistant Postmaster, Phila., Pa.

And many others from whom we have letters commenting upon this medicine as a most valuable household remedy.

If you are suffering and cannot find relief, procure at once from your druggist a bottle of Regulator. Give it a fair trial and it will not only afford you relief but permanently cure you.

See that You get the Genuine
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
no v19—mo we fri top col n r m orfm wky

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

SAMUEL W. GOODE. CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON.
GOODE & ANDERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Offices No. 1 Marietta street, corner Peachtree.
Will do a general practice in all the courts, State and Federal. Real Estate and Corporation Law specialties. top prof c

FRANK CARTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
12½ East Alabama street..............Atlanta, Ga
Telephone 333.
Refers to Moore, Marsh & Co., Gate City National Bank and Hon. Campbell Wallace. top col

EDMUND W. MARTIN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
No. 55½ Whitehall Street,
top col Atlanta, Ga.

WILLIAM A. HAYGOOD. HAMILTON DOUGLAS.
HAYGOOD & DOUGLAS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office 17½ Peachtree Street,
Telephone 117. Atlanta, Ga.

WALTER GREGORY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Room 5, Jackson Building.
Special attention given to damage and insurance cases, and collections.

Thomas C. Carleton. Hewlette A. Hal
CARLETON & HALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Commercial Law a specialty. Newnan, Ga.

G. T. OSBORN,
COURT STENOGRAPHER.
All calls by telegram or otherwise promptly attended to.
Office 21 Marietta Street.

JOHN M. SLATON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
20½ Peachtree Street,
Healy Building Atlanta, Ga.
fly12 ly

LEWIS W. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office over Atlanta National Bank, No. 15½ East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. Refers to Atlanta National Bank.

ROBERT HARBISON. JAMES H. GILBERT.
HARBISON & GILBERT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Gate City Bank Building, Rooms 54 and 55. Telephone 750.
Commissioner for New York and Notary Public.

PORTER KING,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
27½ Whitehall street,
Prompt and diligent attention to all business.

R. C. JOHNSON. I. H. JOHNSON
JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
(N. J. Hammond's Old Office.)
21½ E. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

J. W. HIXON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Collections a Specialty. Office in Mitchell Building, Crawfordville, Ga.

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Rooms Nos. 41 and 42 Gate City Bank Building, Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets.
T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking Depositions in Fulton County.

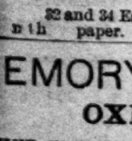
A. R. WRIGHT. MAX MEYERHARDT. SEABORN WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT & WRIGHT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rome, Ga.
Collections a specialty. dhft

ARCHITECTS.

W. H. PARKINS,
ARCHITECT,
Office 7½ N. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

L. B. WHEELER,
ARCHITECT, Atlanta, Ga.
Office 4th floor Chamberlin & Boynton building, cor. Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

SCHOOLS.



Coleman National Business College, Newark, N. J. Open all the year. Best course of Business Training. Best facilities. Pleasantest location. Lowest rates. Shortest time. Most highly recommended. write for Catalogue and be convinced. H. COLEMAN, Pres't.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
SCHOOL WILL REOPEN MONDAY, OCTOBER 31
32 and 34 East 57th Street, New York.
n th paper. tu th sa

EMORY COLLEGE,
OXFORD, GA.

THE INSTITUTION ENTERS UPON ITS FIFTY first session October 12, 1887, with enlarged faculty and increased facilities. For catalogues and information write to
ISAAC S. HOPKINS, President.

PETER LYNCH.

45 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Ga. Has on hand, an just now receiving, Fire and Cannon Crackers, Roman Candles, Sky Rockets and other fireworks. Also his usual stock of groceries and other varieties. A large stock of Domestic Wines of all kinds on hand. As soon as the law allows the sale of liquor, I expect to reingage in the sale thereof—of those fine old brands Gibson's, and other whiskies it has been frequently told me that if all dealers in liquors sold such fine liquors as I did there would be no necessity for prohibition, as my liquors, instead of hurting, would benefit any body who uses them in moderation. I expect to keep up the above reputation for selling Pure Goods—and sell them reasonable. The public are invited to call and see my stock. Terms cash.
PETER LYNCH.
Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES.
Do Your Own Dyeing at Home With
PEERLESS DYES.

THEY WILL DIE EVERYTHING. THEY ARE sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness, amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crack or smut. For sale by [illegible] D. Jones, Druggist, 26 Whitehall st.; Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecaries, 202 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

35 MEDALS AWARDED TO
BENSON'S
Cures Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all Aches and strains.
CAPCINE
Beware of imitations under similar sounding names. ASK FOR BENSON'S AND TAKE NO OTHER.
PLASTER
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

HOOD'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA
TRADE MARK

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

Peculiar **To Itself**

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
33½ Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blur Before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion of Society, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden. SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis—a disease most horrible in its results—completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., PERMANENTLY CURED WHEN OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

URINARY, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in male or female, whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risk incurred. Correspondence promptly answered and medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Consultation free. Office hours 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send stamp for 64 page pamphlet and list of questions. Address plainly,

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
33½ Whitehall St.,
d&wk n r m ATLANTA, GA.

TO ARTISTS.

LeMesurier TubePaints

UNEQUALED FINENESS,
UNRIVALED PURITY OF COLOR,
SUPERIOR BODY AND STRENGTH

These tubes, with few exceptions, are
DOUBLE THE SIZE
of any now on the market.

Send for price list and opinions of eminent artists to

A. P. TRIPOD,
45 Decatur Street,
ATLANTA..........GEORGIA

DEALER IN
Artists' Materials, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, etc.
nov12—dtf

E. R. SCHNEIDER
601 and 802 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.,
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Fine Wines, Cigars, Brandies
TOBACCO, MINERAL WATER, WHISKIES, GIN, PORTER, ALE, ETC.
AGENT FOR
Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin.
Arbana Wine Co., Anheuser-Buschs Brewing
Prompt Attention Given to Private Orders

B. F. GRAVELY'S
Superior Tobacco.

WE HAVE SOLE CONTROL OF THE ABOVE celebrated brand for the southern states. It is the GENUINE and finest Gravely Tobacco manufactured. Each plug has B. F. GRAVELY SUPERIOR stamped on it.

W. A. RUSSELL &

TANSY PILLS
Perfectly safe and always effectual. Never fail to afford speedy and certain relief. ... Wilcox Specific Co., Philadelphia

MEDICAL.

ENDORSERS:

The following distinguished persons well and widely known testify to the valuable properties of

Simmons Liver Regulator:

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens,
John W. Beckwith, Bishop of Georgia,
General Jno. B. Gordon, ex-U. S. Senator,
Hon. Jno. Gill Shorter, ex-Gov. of Alabama,
Rev. David Wills, D. D., Pres't Oglethorpe Col.,
Bishop Pierce, of M. E. Church South,
Judge Jas. Jackson, Supreme Court Georgia,
J. Edgar Thompson,
Hon. Ben. Hill,
Hon. John C. Breckenridge,
Hiram Warner, late Chief Justice of Ga.,
Lewis Wundur, Assistant Postmaster, Phila., Pa.

And many others from whom we have letters commenting upon this medicine as a most valuable household remedy.

If you are suffering and cannot find relief, procure at once from your druggist a bottle of Regulator. Give it a fair trial and it will not only afford you relief but permanently cure you.

See that You get the Genuine
PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
nov19—mo we fri top col n r m orfm wky

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

SAMUEL W. GOODE. CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON.
GOODE & ANDERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Offices No. 1 Marietta street, corner Peachtree.
Will do a general practice in all the courts, State and Federal. Real Estate and Corporation Law specialties. top prof c

FRANK CARTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
12½ East Alabama street..........Atlanta, Ga
Telephone 333.
Refers to Moore, Marsh & Co., Gate City National Bank and Hon. Campbell Wallace. top col

EDMUND W. MARTIN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
No. 55½ Whitehall Street,
top col Atlanta, Ga.

WILLIAM A. HAYGOOD. HAMILTON DOUGLAS.
HAYGOOD & DOUGLAS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office 17½ Peachtree Street,
Telephone 117. Atlanta, Ga.

WALTER GREGORY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Room 5, Jackson Building.
Special attention given to damage and insurance cases, and collections.

Thomas C. Carleton. Hewlette A. Hall
CARLETON & HALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Commercial Law a specialty. Newnan, Ga.

G. T. OSBORN,
COURT STENOGRAPHER.
All calls by telegram or otherwise promptly attended to.
Office 21 Marietta Street.

JOHN M. SLATON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
20½ Peachtree Street,
Healy Building. Atlanta, Ga.
jly12 1y

LEWIS W. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office over Atlanta National Bank, No. 15½ East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. Refers to Atlanta National Bank.

ROBERT HARRISON. JAMES H. GILBERT.
HARBISON & GILBERT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Gate City Bank Building, Rooms 54 and 55. Telephone 750.
Commissioner for New York and Notary Public.

PORTER KING,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
27½ Whitehall street,
Prompt and diligent attention to all business.

R. C. JOHNSON. I. H. JOHNSON
JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
(N. J. Hammond's Old Office.)
21½ E. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

J. W. HIXON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Collections a Specialty. Office in Mitchell Building, Crawfordville, Ga.

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Rooms Nos. 41 and 42 Gate City Bank Building, Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets.
T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking Depositions in Fulton County.

A. R. WRIGHT. MAX MEYERHARDT. SEABORN WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT & WRIGHT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rome, Ga.
Collections a specialty. dhft

ARCHITECTS.

W. H. PARKINS,
ARCHITECT,
Office 7½ N. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

L. B. WHEELER.
ARCHITECT, Atlanta, Ga.
Office 4th floor Chamberlin & Boynton building, cor. Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

SCHOOLS.

Coleman National Business College, Newark, N. J. Open all the year. Best course of Business Training. Best facilities. Pleasantest location. Lowest rates. Shortest time. Most highly recommended. Write for Catalogue and be convinced.
H. COLEMAN, Pres't.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
SCHOOL WILL REOPEN MONDAY, OCTOBER 3d
32 and 34 East 57th Street, New York.
n th paper. tu th sa

EMORY COLLEGE,
OXFORD, GA.

THE INSTITUTION ENTERS UPON ITS FIFTY first session October 12, 1887, with enlarged faculty and increased facilities. For catalogues and information write to
tf ISAAC S. HOPKINS, President.

PETER LYNCH.

5 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Ga. Has on hand, an just now receiving, Fire and Cannon Crackers, Roman Candles, Sky Rockets and other fireworks. Also his usual stock of groceries and other varieties. A large stock of Domestic Wines of all kinds on hand. As soon as the law allows the sale of liquor, I expect to reingage in the sale thereof—of those fine old brands Gibson's, and other whiskies it has been frequently told me that if all dealers in liquors sold such fine liquors as I did there would be no necessity for prohibition, as my liquors, instead of hurting, would benefit any body who uses them in moderation. I expect to keep up the above reputation for selling Pure Goods—and sell them reasonable. The public are invited to call and see my stock. Terms cash.
PETER LYNCH,
Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES,
Do Your Own Dyeing at Home With
PEERLESS DYES.

THEY WILL DIE EVERYTHING. THEY ARE sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness, amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crack or smut. For sale by . D. Jones, druggist, 26 Whitehall st.; Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecaries, 202 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

35 MEDALS·AWARDED·TO·
BENSON'S
Cures Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all Aches and strains.
CAPCINE
Beware of imitations under similar sounding names. Ask for Benson's and take no other.
PLASTER
THE·BEST·IN·THE·WORLD·

A SOMNAMBULIST.

She Visits a Bachelor's Apartments, Creating Trouble.

From the Alta Californian.

There can be no doubt that people who walk in their sleep are no desirable guests in a boarding house. They are liable to create strange confusions and disagreeable dilemmas. Upon Sutter street is a large domestic hotel where families and single people are accommodated with all the comforts of a home. Under these circumstances it is generally full of people. Young married people are especially glad to find in such an establishment the conveniences of private life without the trouble and worry of housekeeping, and bald-headed, middle-aged gentlemen, who, in their haste to accumulate fortunes, have put off marrying until it is too late to wed, gravitate to such places as inevitably as the needle turns to the north. The house in question was full of such people. But particularly noticeable among them was a blushing young bride, whose beauty and grace was the theme of every tongue, and a stout, red-faced dealer in old iron, whose sleek and shining appearance was only equalled by the smooth and polished surface of his hairless head. Indeed, it was a generally accepted rumor about the house, that his slick and glistening cranium was the result of incessant polishing with a red bandana handkerchief, which, for time out of mind, had been regarded as a leading feature of his toilet. To say that this gentleman was modest, would only partially convey an idea of his remarkable "backwardness in coming forward" in the presence of ladies. The glances of feminine eyes would deepen the carmine hue of his countenance, until the blood seemed ready to burst from his veins. And a word addressed to him in the liquid accents, which only feminine voices can assume, would cause every nerve of his body to thrill with embarrassment.

Imagine the consternation of this gentleman when, on returning late from his club one night, he found his apartment occupied by a lady. The discovery was not made until he had partially disrobed. Coming into the room, the moon shining brightly through the window, he began to throw off his clothes, without lighting the gas. When his coat, vest and shoes were removed, and a woolen nightcap drawn comfortably over his head, his suspenders dangling gracefully from his waistband to his heels, and when in the act of drawing off his trousers, he was interrupted by a gentle voice from the bed, inquiring:

"Is that you dear?"

The horror of the situation rose vividly before his eyes. It was as if a lightning shock had transfixed him His feet seemed glued to the floor. If he had had any hair on his head it would have rose on end. But the blood, which in the moment of his overwhelming astonishment had receded to his heart, now rushed furiously through his veins and seemed to concentrate in a globe of burning red in the head, from which the disheveled nightcap had fallen.

"Are you coming to bed, dear?" came again the same gentle voice.

This was too much. With a bound like a panther the gentleman leaped to the sofa and wheeling it from the corner sprang behind it.

The moon pouring a flood of light through the window seemed to have concentrated all its rays on that particular corner. It was lit up with the brightness of day. The lady saw the crouching figure and noticed the obese and ungainly form. It was not her husband. Visions of robbers, murderers and thieves passed through her mind with the rapidity of lightning. With a bound as if upraised by a galvanic shock she sat up in bed. Then a shriek as if all the steam calliopes in the country had been combined in one fearful diapason, she gave voice to her alarm. The noise of that awful shriek drove out of the man's heart his first alarm and replaced it with another fright still more intense.

"For heaven's sake woman be silent," he cried from his crouching place in the corner.

The lady only shrieked the louder. From fright the man was rapidly passing into a condition of distracted courage.

"Be quiet, I tell you!"

"O, sir, for pity's sake don't kill me!"

"Kill you, indeed! Confound it, I'm not going to hurt you. But do get out of here!"

This confirmed her worst apprehensions. A burglar had invaded her room. She would have fled, but the door was locked and her attire was not fitted for a promenade through the halls.

But she could yell, and she did. A succession of screams filled the room that would have awakened the dead. They roused the house, and the halls rapidly filled with frightened people. Among them came the husband of the rosy bride. He had come home late, and not finding his spouse asleep, as he expected to, concluded she was visiting some lady friends and quietly tumbled himself into bed and went to sleep. The screams of the alarmed lady had even penetrated his dormant senses, and he came rushing out with the rest.

"O, heavens! save me," again came the alarmed entreaty from the bachelor's room.

"That's my wife's voice!" he shouted, and his strong shoulders carried the door from its hinges. The sight that met the startled group of people crowding into the room was so ludicrous and absurd that, in spite of sympathy for the terror-stricken lady, they gave way to uncontrollable laughter. The frightened bachelor had wedged himself between the wall and the sofa until he looked as flat as a pancake. Occasionally he glanced furtively over the back of it, and then sunk with a groan. The lady was too busy screaming to think of anything else until her husband's indignant inquiry:

"What the mischief are you doing here?" brought her in some degree to her senses.

"O, Charley, there's a burglar in the room!"

"I'm not a burglar," cried a smothered voice from behind the sofa. "This is my room, and I came home tonight and found a woman in it."

These hysterical explanations tended in no degree to allay the amusement of the boarders. But finally an understanding was reached. The lady was a sleep walker, and in this condition had wandered into the room and gone to bed.

STORY OF A GERMAN BRIDE.

Why She Came to America—Her First Impressions.

From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

The story of adventures of foreigners in this country has often been told, but is still amusing. A German bride, for instance, has recently afforded some harmless entertainment to the worthy folk of a Massachusetts village. She was but eighteen and came to America to meet a man to whom she had been betrothed from her childhood, but whom she had not seen for a dozen years. She tells with much naivette of her arrival in New York. She had written to her betrothed telling him upon what steamer she would arrive, but his reply had missed her, and she was therefore ignorant where she should meet him. When the steamer reached New York, as she says:

"I saw the boats coming off, and I saw the tugboat with many, many men on it coming. So I got out the photograph which Fritz had sent me, and I looked at it, and I looked at the men on the deck, and at last I saw a man I was sure would be Fritz. So I pointed at him straight with my finger, and I said 'Hello!' and the man took off his hat and bowed. Then when they all came on board the steamer, so many, many, many of them. I saw this one look about after me, and he could not see me, and when he did he did not know me. So I beckoned to him, and I said, 'Come here to me.' So he came up and said, 'Is this Gretchen Schmidt?' And I said, 'Yes,' and he said, 'How do you do?' with his hat off."

She adds frankly that her husband is a very pleasant man, and that she thinks she shall like him very much when she gets acquainted with him.

She disapproves entirely the size of American beds. She brought with her a goodly store of linen with many embroidered sheets. These when hung on the clothes line excited the lively curiosity of the neighboring housewives, who were unacquainted with the narrowness of the couches upon which the German woman's ancestors were wont to take their repose. They could not tell what these things were, and applied to the bride for information.

"Oh," she answered in her native tongue, "they were sheets; but the American beds are so big they are no go, so I make them of use as dish towels."

What a Change!

A few short weeks ago that young girl was the personification of health, vigor and beauty. The blush upon her cheeks rivalled that of the rose; her step was light and buoyant, her every movement was a revelation of perfect physical health. Yet now she is pallid and haggard, and her superabundant vitality has given place to a strange dullness and lassitude. What has caused this change? Functional irregularities, which can be cured by Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a remedy to which thousands of women today owe their lives. All druggists.

Champagne for the Pope.

From the St. James's Gazette.

The presents which have come pouring in upon the pope from all quarters include the liberal provision of no fewer than 50,000 bottles of champagne. The pope himself is no lover of champagne, nor, indeed, of the juice of the grape at all. A single glass of red wine at the chief meal of the day is believed to be the utmost extent of his indulgence in it.

What will he do with this vast stock of the juice of the "foaming grape of eastern France?" It may be that the prelates and inferior clergy will prove equal to the occasion, or the pope may decide to lay it down in the cellars of the vatican in the hope that better days are in store for the papacy, when jollification will no tbe so much out of place as at present.

"It's only a question of time." and a short time, too, as to when your rheumatism will yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try this medicine now. It has cured others and will cure you.

THE ASTONISHING EFFECT

Of Natural Electricity at the Electric Health Resort

IN TALIAFERRO COUNTY, GEORGIA.

A leading scientist was sent to test the miraculous power of this great Georgia wonder, and he returned completely carried with the wonderful electric forces and electric cures made in the electric shaft, all happily the result of electric shocks by natural electricity and drinking the electrified water at the electric Health Resort.

There is an old adage that "truth is stranger than fiction," and never was this truth more strikingly demonstrated than in the caves made at the Electric resort since its discovery one year ago. While a great deal has been published in regard to this resort, the half has not been told of the speedy relief that has been obtained by suffering humanity, and we deem it a duty we owe the public to make known more of these wonderful cures which the Electric resort alone produces. Take, tor instance, the case of Annie Davy, of Washington, Ga., who was brought to the shaft (or electric room) supported on four pillows and suffering from indigestion and inflammatory rheumatism. Now here is the truth (for every word can be vouched for), the third day after entering the electric room she could eat anything she wished, and the fourth day her husband made her new crutches, as the old ones, by actual measurement, were six inches too short, she being bent over very much on her arrival. The eighth day she walked without her crutches, got into the buggy without assistance, and went home rejoicing, and is today well, washing and ironing for people in Washington, and we will say just here, Annie Davy had been given up by leading physicians of Washington as a hopeless case, and on her informing them of her intention of going to the electric resort they told her she would die before she reached Little river. Her reply was: "I will die in the big road, then, for I am going." We were talking last week with a gentleman at the resort from Savannah, who walked the second day without the aid of his cane. He was charmed with his speedy recovery. He was a man of great wealth, and will certainly exert influence on his return. A gentleman from Massachutts was cured a few weeks ago who controlls between thirteen and fourteen hundred hands, and that he knows of numbers of cases that he will send down on his return. One fact must be mentioned that every patient always becomes very sore before improving any, and to feel sore is a most favorable sign. And we will repeat, for the nervous and female complaints, as well as for rheumatism and indigestion, we defy the world to cure as many in six months as this natural electric current will in four weeks.

[Extract from Augusta Chronicle.]

Mr. Richard Hammond, of Collins, Edgefield county, South Carolina, well known in Augusta and South Carolina, was in the city yesterday, having just returned from Hillman's Electric Shaft, of which so much pro and con has been written and said. Mr. Hammond heard of the remarkable curative powers of the shafts, and, hundreds of remedies failing to effect relief of his sufferings, he determined on a visit to the shaft, He was afflicted with a stiffness in his left leg, and had not bent it in ten years. He was seen last night, and spoke of the shaft as a great discovery.

"Tuesday week," so his narrative runs, "I went up to give the shaft a test. I had been a sufferer from rheumatic pains. My left leg was almost a useless member of my body. I could scarcely use it at all, and the tightness of the skin and the apparent firmness of the flesh rendered my ailment doubly painful and aggravating."

HIS VISIT TO THE SHAFT.

Tuesday, a week ago, I went up to Hillman's Shaft, using a stick as a support. After I spent a day there things looked blue; I had to bring another staff into use, and was compelled to hobble about on two sticks. Somehow, though, I had faith in the shaft, and kept up courage and remained. I did not feel anything like a genuine electric shock until Thursday, just before day. I was awakened at that time by a perceptible shock. However, relief did not immediately set in, though I felt much more comfortable and confident.

THE STICKS THROWN ASIDE.

Sunday afternoon, however, I felt greatly relieved and threw away the sticks and easily walked without them. That night when I retired I was able to use my legs at pleasure, something I had not done for half a score of years. You could hear the leaders popping with a sound resembling the noise made when tearing cloth. The tightened skin commenced to relax, and I could easily gather it with my hands. Formerly I could not raise my leg, but now I can at will. I feel like a new man.

GREATLY BENEFITTED.

Mr. Hammond is greatly elated over the cure worked, and says he would not take any money consideration for the relief which has been given him during his short stay at the shaft. Mr. Hammond is well known in Augusta, and his testimony will carry weight. He has done business here with many of our merchants, among them Miller & Bussey, Garrett & Latimer and W. H. Nurnberger, and is personally and favorably known to them.

Mr. Hammond leaves for Edgefield, S. C., this morning. He tells of other remarkable cures having been worked at the shaft.

HON. FRANCIS COGIN TESTIFIES.

Extract from Augusta Chronicle.

Mr. Cogin, after remaining in the shaft for five hours, said: "I feel very much improved, but will decide nothing until tomorrow." The next day I questioned him as to the result. He answered: "I slept uncommonly well last night. When I went to Hillman's my right leg was torpid and felt as if it were dead or wooden. It has been restored to a normal condition. It is all alive and can be used as if nothing had ever been the matter with it. I can stamp it vigorously and kick a foot ball a hundred yards. It is a wonderful change. Something has cured me. If it was not the electric shaft, what was it? When I first tried it I was persuaded that it was some humbug. It it be humbug, I would like the world to have a plentiful supply of it."

A girl who could not get down the steps without assistance came out unaided with an agility to which she had long been a stranger. These things I was cognizant of, and can testify to them.

Mr. Hillman gave me some interesting details and specific illustrations of the curative property of the shaft and water. The spublic is familiar with the most noted cases. Suffice it that the lame have flung away their crutches, and men have had action and virtue and suppleness restored to limbs that had lost their cunning and motion. All of these cures are notorious and easily verified. A few hours or days in contact with the magnetic currents of the shaft, or after imbibing the electric mineral water, created these almost miraculous changes. I am satisfied of the truth of the statements, and the men who have been cured are accessible. dec27-dtf

HAMS.

A little higher in price, but of unrivalled quality.

"OUR CONSTANT AIM IS TO MAKE THEM THE FINEST IN THE WORLD."

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

We have the best assortment of Brass Fenders, Andirons, Fire Sets, Coal Vases, Tin Water Sets, Portable Stands for Drop Lights in the city. You can get nothing more useful for a Xmas Present.

Cake Pans, Turkey Pans, Egg Beaters and Nut Crackers.

Headquarters for Gas Fixtures, Globes; Marbelized Iron, Slate and Hard Wood Mantels; Tile Hearths and Tile Facings; Plain and Fancy Grates; all kinds of Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges and Housefurnishing Goods.

Agents for Morris & Tasker's Wrought Iron Pipe for Steam and Water; Climax Gas Machines, Knowles' Steam Pump, Hancock's Inspirators.

All kinds of Steam and Gas Fitters' Material, Pumps, Hose, Valves, etc. Call or write for prices.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
ATLANTA, GA.
nov19—dtf sun wed fri

H. & F. POTTS,

No. 24 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors
AGENTS FOR
Jos. Schlitz Celebrated Milwaukee Bottled Beer.
TELEPHONE No. 175. dec24—d1m

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, December 18th, 1887.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, as follows, except those marked †, which ar run daily except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6:50 am	7:15 pm	2:30 pm	10:00 pm	† 5:00 pm	* 3:00 pm	†12:01 pm
Arrive Hapeville	....	....	....	....	....	....	†12:30 pm
Arrive Griffin	8:20 am	8:45 pm	4:05 pm	11:20 pm	† 7:03 pm	* 4:58 pm	....
Arrive Barnesville	8:55 am	9:19 pm	4:47 pm	11:50 pm	† 7:55 pm	* 5:35 pm	....
Arrive Macon	10:25 am	10:50 pm	6:30 pm	1:15 pm	....	....	....
Arrive Columbus	2:55 pm	....	6:20 am	....	....	....	....
Arrive Eufaula	4:10 pm	....	4:37 am	....	....	....	....
Arrive Montgomery via Eufaula	7:13 pm	....	7:25 am	....	....	....	....
Arrive Albany	2:55 pm	....	11:05 pm	4:50 am	....	....	....
Arrive Millen	2:08 pm	3:08 am	....	....	....	....	....
Arrive Savannah	5:00 pm	6:15 am	....	....	....	....	....

Passengers for Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7:10 am	8:20 pm	....	....	....	....	....
Leave Millen	9:40 am	11:15 pm	....	....	....	....	....
Leave Montgomery via Eufaula	....	....	7:25 pm	7:40 am	....	....	....
Leave Eufaula	....	....	10:12 pm	10:47 am	....	....	....
Leave Albany	....	....	4:25 am	3:10 pm	....	....	....
Leave Columbus	....	....	10:30 pm	12:15 pm	....	....	....
Leave Macon	2:00 pm	3:35 am	9:10 am	7:05 pm	....	....	....
Leave Barnesville	3:27 pm	5:08 am	10:50 am	8:34 pm	† 5:20 am	* 7:00 am	....
Leave Griffin	4:05 pm	5:41 am	11:31 am	9:05 pm	† 5:57 am	* 7:45 am	....
Leave Hapeville	....	....	....	....	....	....	† 1:10 pm
Arrive at Atlanta	5:40 pm	7:15 am	1:15 pm	10:35 pm	† 8:15 am	* 9:50 am	† 1:40 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savnnah and Augusta, Macon and Columbus, Atlanta and Albany.

Through car between Atlanta and Columbus via Griffin.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

S. B. WEBB, Passenger Agent. D. W. APPLER, General Agent.
ALBERT HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent, E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Savannah Ga.

W. A. HEMPHILL, President. JACOB HAAS, Cashier
CAPITAL CITY BANK.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
OPEN EVERY DAY UNTIL 2, AND
Open on Saturdays and Mondays Until 7 p. m
Drafts issued on England, Germany, France and all parts of Europe at lowest market rates.
Dec. 12—tf

Notice to Jail Contractors.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE,
McDONOUGH, HENRY COUNTY, GA.

BIDS OF A CONTRACT TO BUILD A NEW county jail in McDonough, Henry county, Ga., will be received at this office until the 15th day of February, 1888. Full and complete specifications are filed in this office, which can be seen on application. The ordinary and committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids. December 13th, 1887.
WM. N. NELSON,
dec17—dy1w Ordinary Henry County.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

WEAK MEN!

Whose VITALITY is failing, Brain DRAINED and EXHAUSTED or Power PREMATURELY WASTED may find a perfect and reliable cure in the FRENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES originated by Prof. JEAN CIVIALE, of Paris, France. Adopted by all French Physicians and being rapidly and successfully introduced here. All weakening losses and drains promptly checked. TREATISE giving newspaper and medical endorsements, &c., FREE. Consultation (office or by mail) with six eminent doctors FREE. CIVIALE AGENCY, No. 174 Fulton Street, New York

JUDICIOUS AND PERSISTENT Advertising has always proven successful. Before placing any Newspaper Advertising consult
LORD & THOMAS,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
45 to 49 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.

Queen & Crescent Route.
QUICKEST and MOST DIRECT LINE to
CINCINNATI AND THE NORTH.
Short Line to TEXAS via Shreveport.
S. R. JOHNSTON, General Agent,
W. E. REYNOLDS, Traveling Passenger Agent
Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between W. S. Williams, Nicholas Williams and G. S. Williams, under the firm name and style of Williams Bros. & Co., wholesale grocers and commission merchants, 17 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. S. Williams buying the interests of Nicholas Williams and G. S. Williams, who retire from said firm of Williams Bros. & Co. W. S. Williams will continue the business in his own name and on his own account, and he assumes all the liabilities of the late firm of Williams Bros. & Co., and is the only person authorized to collect the debts due the said late firm.
W. S. WILLIAMS,
NICHOLAS WILLIAMS,
dec16-fri2t G. S. WILLIAMS.

WILLINGHAM & CO.
ARE THE LARGEST
LUMBER
Dealers in the city. Send your orders for Yellow Pine, rough or dressed, Poplar and Oak, Sash, Doors and Blinds, etc., to
Telephone —1020.— WILLINGHAM & CO., —46— EI
je28 6m un a Lum co

JOSEPH THOMPSON
(Of the late firm of Cox, Hill & Thompson,)
21 AND 23 DECATUR STREET,
Importer, Distiller and Wholesale Dealer in
Liquors, Wines, Brandies, Gins, Etc.
Agent for Apollinaris Water and Mumm's Champagnes,
Pure Country Corn Whisky a specialty.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Telephone 48.
Goods delivered in city.
su tu fr tf—th fr sa

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS AND CANVASSERS TO sell The Flexible Steel Wire Door Mat. Address The Flexible Wire Mat Co., W. 8th St. and Depot St., Cincinnati, O. su tu thr sat

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR THE only genuine health corset in the country. Big profits and easy work. Apply to Williamson Corset & Brace company, St. Louis, Mo. dec4, 4t

$100 TO $300 A MONTH CAN BE MADE working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Maine street, Richmond, Va. 1m.

WANTED—2 AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR LEADing Fine Art Works. Call at ROOM 2, 7½ North Broad.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD HAND ELEVATOR, second-hand. Kenny & Werner, 40 Decatur st. 2t

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to earn 20c to $2 an hour at their own homes. No humbug; work is simple and easy. Twenty working samples, an envelope containing a sample of goods and full instructions, sent for 10c, to help pay postage, etc. Address H. C. Rowell & Co., Rutland, Vt. dec17-2m

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A PRESS FEEDER OF SOME EXperience. Apply to B. F. Bennett, 45 Broad street.

WANTED—A MANAGER OF A WHOLESALE boot and shoe business in the city of Atlanta, who is fully conversant with the kinds, styles and qualities of goods required in such city, and within a radius of 200 miles adjacent. He must also be acquainted with the general standing of customers, relative to credit. The position is permanent and large salary secure. The best of references as to standing, ability and character of applicant are required. An established salesman who has a record as to sales in this line, preferred. Address, for one month, "Shoes," P. O. Box 2816, New York. wedsun

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A STEADY RELIable bookkeeper not afraid of work. Must be sober. Address with full name, I. X. L., Constitution.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHOSE TIME is not all employed, a set of books to keep. City reference. "Work," care Constitution.

CARPENTERS WANTED—SEVEN MILES FROM Atlanta, at Clark's Cove station. Apply, Atlanta Guano company, room 22, Gate City Bank building. till sun

TEACHER WANTED—WANTED, FOR A SMALL railroad town, a good male teacher; must be a Baptist and come well recommended. Write to or come to see school committee of Adairsville, Ga. fri sun

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CARRIAGE trimmer None but first-class workmen need apply to John M. Smith, 85 Broad st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—A EPRPOSSESING AND INTELLIgent younglady, who writes a good hand, to Canvass the city for orders for an article used in every business house and office. Sample can easily be carried in the pocket. Address P. O. Box 313, city. fri sat sun

WANTED—RESPECTABLE WHITE GIRL TO assist with children. Apply with references, 40 Highland ave.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND DINING ROOM servant with satisfactory recommendations as to character and capacity. Apply at 381 Peachtree. 2t

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A SCHOOL BY A MAN WITH A number of years experience as a teacher. Address "Teacher," care Telephone Exchange, Huntsville, Ala. fri sun wed

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, position as music teacher or governess in city or country. Address H., 67 Fairlie street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE position as stenographer and typewriter. Law office preferred. Terms $40 per month. Address Miss Mary E. Wilkinson, Bowling Green, Warren county, Kentucky. 7t

BOARDERS WANTED.

GOOD BOARD, WITH COMFORTABLE ROOMS, at No. 100 Walton street.

WANTED BOARDERS—AN ELEGANT ROOM with excellent board for couple can be secured at 15 Wheat street. su tu fri

BOARDERS WANTED—A COMFORTABLE room just vacated at No. 9 Houston street. Convenient to business and two doors from Peachtree street. th fr sun

KIRBY HOUSE, NO. 11 WHEAT STREET, NOW affords best fare and attention to local and transient. Terms moderate. Telephone 1043. 1m

LOCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN obtain delightful rooms, polite attention and excellent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street

LADIES' COLUMN.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves, at Phillip's, 14 Marietta street

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM AT HAPEVILLE Fronts 500 feet on Central railroad. Contains 21 acres, mostly set in fruit—strawberries, raspberries, apples, peaches and some grapes. Good new barn and 4-room house, splendid water, high location, good poultry house and parks. Price reasonable Call on A. H Lindle, 27½ Whitehall street. tf

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM, NO. 24 SOUTH Broad street, with double basement; also, large connecting business rooms up stairs. Leak & Lyle, or E. L. Connally. fry sun tues

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST ROCKAWAY HORSE in Georgia; perfectly sound; not afraid of anything and can outstyle anybody's horse. Apply to C. H. Swift & Co., 43 Loyd street. dec11f

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—YOUNG IRISH SETTER DOG, thoroughly trained, fast hunter, sure retriever by land or water. Address Irish Setter, Box 57, Atlanta, Ga. dec27-3t tu fri sun

TWO-CENT STAMPS FOR SALE AT CONSTItution business office. Open all day. tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL IMPOSING stones, with tables, almost new. Call on or address Weekly Department of Constitution. dec10-tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING CONcern, doing a large and profitable business wish a live competent business man to take charge of a department of the business. In order to become identified fully with the business he will be required to purchase stock to the amount of, say from $3,000 to $5,000, or he can loan the company the money at fair rate of interest, and if at the expiration of one year he is pleased with the business and the company is pleased with him, he can then purchase the interest. Business perfectly safe and very profitable. Of course full investigation invited. A most excellent opening to the right man. Address with references, age and experience, "Opportunity," P. O. Box 265, Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—A LIVE ENERGETIC business man with $2,000 or $3,000 to invest in stock can secure a position in a successful manufacturing company. Have a good inside manager. Need a pushing office and outside man. Address E. W. M., care Atlanta Constitution.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL AND fixtures of the oldest retail liquor house in Madison, Morgan county, Ga. The business is located in the heart of the business portion of Madison. It is established in a commodious building at a reasonable rent and has the best class of trade. This is an opportunity rarely offered for energetic business men to make a good living. Best of reasons given for selling. M. A. Mustin. tf

LOST.

LOST—LIVER AND WHITE SETTER DOG; TAN over eyes and on side of face. Collar with my name and tag 82 for 1887. Liberal reward for return to 17 Baltimore Place, or information that will secure him. Charles S. Arnall, 6½ Whitehall street.

LOST—FROM THE POSTOFFICE TO ALABAMA street, several sheets of cigar stamps. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Cuesta & Varela, 21½ East Alabama street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$1200 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, 3 or 5 years. Harry Krouse, 2 Kimball House, Wall street. Dec 27-3t

PERSONAL.

WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms of plain warranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank mortgages and blank bonds for title at the following prices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks $1.50. Address The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. tf

BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACtion from the use of our "Ironclad" notes which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad note with mortgage clause." We send these, postpaid, 100 in a book, for 80c; 50 in a book for 35c. Address The Constitution. d&wky tf

LANDLORD LIENS—THE BEST FORM—SENT postpaid to any address for 50c for a tablet of 50, or 85c for 100. Address The Constitution.
d&wky tf

THE CONSTITUTION;
Published Daily and Weekly.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, at $1.00 per month, $2.50 for three months, or $10.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION

(Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, postpaid, for $1.25 a year, or for $1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 30, 1887.

An Old Fashioned American.

The late Daniel Manning was a typical American if there ever was one.

Manning was not born in the purple. He was the son of poor parents, and even in boyhood he found it necessary to earn his own living. He started out as a newsboy, and later went to work in a printing office. The youngster was so industrious and well-behaved that he attracted favorable notice, and his townsmen were glad to aid him in his efforts to make his way.

One thing characterized Manning at the beginning of his career. Without being parsimonious, he began early to save money. He regulated his expenses so as to retain a small balance on hand every week. Before he had reached the age of manhood his habits were economical and methodical. While he was still a young man he had made a record that commanded the confidence of the wealthy citizens of his community. His word was considered as good as his bond, and when he needed financial aid there was no trouble in getting it.

Another thing about this modest typical American is worthy of note. When he began to rise in the world he put on none of the airs so common with the newly rich. He bore himself with simple dignity among great men and millionaires, and was unaffected and kind in his intercourse with the poor. This was his line of conduct as the friend and adviser of Governor Cleveland, and also as a member of President Cleveland's cabinet.

Against such a man there could be little real opposition. He commanded the respect of all parties, and there was general rejoicing over his success.

There is a lesson in the life of this man that our young people would do well to profit by. While we cannot rank Mr. Manning among the greatest of Americans, his career merits the study and the emulation of the average citizen. He served his country and his fellow men, and now that he is gone a host of friends are ready to praise him, and no discordant note is sounded by a single enemy.

THERE is one thing that should not be forgotten. The American people won't stand any nonsense.

An Able Open Letter.

Some time ago the Hon. Charles H. Taylor, the colored democratic minister to Liberia, who, by the way, is now visiting Atlanta, addressed an open letter to Governor J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, in which he asked that functionary several hard questions.

Minister Taylor called Governor Foraker's attention to the fact that the republicans emancipated the negroes simply as a war necessity. After reviewing the conduct of the republicans towards his race for the past quarter of a century or so, he makes the point that under the present democratic administration the rights of the negroes are as much respected as ever. He furthermore expresses the belief that Governor Foraker's party has no use for the negro, unless it can make him vote the republican ticket, and after his vote is secured, it has no further use for him.

Now, says Minister Taylor, after this experience, why not try the democrats a while? Why not try them for say a quarter of a century? The republicans have never reimbursed the negroes for their losses in the Freedman's bank, and they have held the Blair educational bill back.

This remarkable colored man wants to know if the democrats have ever treated his race as badly as the republicans have, and, in fact, he maintains that they have done a great deal better than the G. O. P.

It is an encouraging sign of the times to see our intelligent colored men making a new departure, and thinking for themselves. Governor Foraker will probably not answer this open letter. This will make little difference. The questions propounded by the Liberian minister remain on record, and will call for an answer.

THE striker appears to be the stricken.

The Color Line in Philadelphia.

The color line in the north is becoming a national issue.

Following the Chicago exposures, in which the discriminations against the colored people of that city are shown to be the outcome of bitter race prejudice, comes a similiar story from Philadelphia. The Philadelphia News, a republican organ of party prominence, has the following editorial:

> The James Forten school, composed of colored pupils, expected to find a colored principal in its Christmas stocking, but when it went to look at the stocking it was empty.
>
> At the first glance it would seem that if a colored principal of proper ability and education could be found the James Forten school ought to have him; but the sectional school board, that has been trying to dispose of the matter, sees danger in such a selection.
>
> And the danger is real, for, if a colored man is elected to fill the vacancy, all the white teachers will resign, and no competent colored teachers can be found to fill their places.
>
> This would leave the school in a worse position than it is at present, for it would close it up as tight as an oyster on a sand flat at low tide.
>
> The trouble in the James Forten school reveals the fact that there is a color line even in Philadelphia, and it is so very distinctly marked that years must pass away before it is wiped out.

The republican chicken has at last come home to roost.

Just to think of such a state of affairs as noted above existing in republican Philadelphia—Philadelphia, the home of the rancorous and bloody shirt Press; in Pennsylvania, the Hercules of republicanism. Even now the Philadelphia Press has the bloody shirt hung from its turret pole and Editor Charles Emory Smith has yelled his lungs weak crying for "a free ballot and a fair count for the negroes in the south." This is the same Charles Emory who lectures on "What I Know About Journalism," and who attends republican club conventions for the purpose of better organizing to give the southern colored man a free ballot and a fair count.

If the James Forten school was located in Atlanta instead of Philadelphia, and was similarly situated, a dozen or so of our northern contemporaries would go into double leaded convulsions about it, and would awake the country with their hullabaloos about "southern outrages." And yet right here in Atlanta every colored public school is taught by colored teachers. The only exceptions are in the colored universities, which are private institutions, and are directed from the north; these have white professors.

Only a few weeks ago the republican organs of the country became terribly excited over the Georgia Glenn bill, which simply sought to prevent the co-education of the races, on the ground that it was better for both that ample educational opportunities be afforded each race, but that each must enjoy them separately. We find that in Philadelphia, at this time, the white teachers of a colored school will resign if a colored teacher is put among them. Now what has the republican press to say, after attacking the Georgia idea of keeping the races separate, of the northern idea of white teachers abandoning their work rather than associate with one of another color.

To be frank, we do not blame the white teachers, nor would we blame colored teachers for refusing to work with white teachers, in colored schools. There are plenty of intelligent colored people to capably fill every position required to teach the children of their own race, but race prejudice in the north takes this work out of their hands.

In pushing this question the republican party will find that it is playing with a two-edged tool. The colored man has found out that it does not pay to be blindly led by schemers whose only object is the deliverance of his vote, and, as he throws off the shackles of party slavery, the wounds which he has been made to suffer, show the true character of the treatment to which he has been subjected.

THE cost of a strike falls mainly on the laboring men. During the last five years they have paid many millions of dollars out of their own pockets for the privilege of striking.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Herald touches on a subject that has already been treated in these columns. He has discovered that a valuable patent may be bought up by manufacturers and suppressed so that their own products may not be cheapened. This is a very sad state of affairs, and the patent laws should be amended.

The Democratic Situation.

We alluded yesterday to a statement in the New York Times to the effect that President Cleveland may deem it necessary to send a supplemental message to congress, setting forth the fact that he is not opposed to the repeal of the tobacco and brandy tax, and expressing his belief that the internal revenue laws are oppressive as enforced under existing legislation.

What authority the statement in the Times is based on we do not know, but we do know that if Mr. Cleveland pursues the course mapped out for him, democratic harmony will be assured, and the party will achieve victory next year without any trouble. Such an achievement as this is worthy the attention even of a president, and it is to be hoped that the Times is not merely formulating its own desires when it outlines the probable policy of Mr. Cleveland.

In all THE CONSTITUTION has said about the tariff and revenue laws, it has had but one aim; its purpose and its policy tend in but one direction—the building up of this section, the development of the industrial resources of the south. It believes that this should be the policy of every southern democrat, and it believes that such a policy is no more inconsistent with democratic principles than the loud democratic call since the war for federal aid for internal improvements.

We know very well under what policy the north and east have prospered, and we know very well that under this policy the south would prosper in even a greater degree. We know that any legislation which even squints at free trade will carry the south back to the hopeless agricultural period. This means not only stagnation, but retrogression. All that THE CONSTITUTION has said in favor of protection to American industries has been in behalf of southern progress and development. All that it has said has been in behalf of democratic success in 1888.

However patriotic Mr. Watterson and Mr. Carlisle may be, there is one thing to be done to insure democratic success. Connecticut and New Jersey must be carried with Mr. Cleveland's message as the platform of the party. We do not know whether the president is advised of the uproar that has been caused in North Carolina by his message, but we do know that it is necessary for the democrats to carry North Carolina in 1888. Enthusiasm often misleads the most acute minds. It has misled Mr. Morrison, and it will mislead many other good men.

But if the president proposes to follow the programme outlined for him by the Times, all will be well. At least the south will remain solid, and the south is an important factor in a national campaign.

THE death of Captain M. Dwinell, of Rome, is announced. Captain Dwinell has for many years been connected with Georgia journalism. He established the Rome Courier, and by his superior business ability made that paper profitable at a time when profitable journalism had never been heard of in Georgia. He was a man of strong character, and he leaves many friends to mourn his loss.

ALL the reports from North Carolina go to show that the opposition of the president to the repeal of the internal revenue taxes has stirred up a considerable talk. Who knows what the result of it will be?

Exemplary Young Man.

From the New York Sun.

Miss Gotham—Have you visited any of the art galleries since you have been in town, Mr. Wabash?

Mr. Wabash (of Chicago)—Two or three only. For the past year, Miss Gotham, I've been drinking very little.

It Will Work Both Ways.

From the Chicago Herald.

The Chicago brewers who have refused to buy any barley from Kansas would seem to be rather short-sighted persons in a business sense. Kansas is one of the strongest prohibition states in the union, and what if it should retaliate by refusing to buy any liquors from the Chicago brewers?

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

THERE SHOULD BE a cigarette trust to prevent little boys from smoking them.

THERE IS ONE redeeming quality about Cincinnati soup. It is thick enough to choke a man to death.

NEW ORLEANS IS taking a great deal of interest in Volapuk. Ah, well, lol fob rub a dub e lol. Also, blip.

JACK FROST will set down upon the alleged warlike preparation in Europe. Jack is a great factor in a cold region.

THE FAILURE OF the Reading strike shows that the organization of the Knights of Labor has practically fallen to pieces.

A CHICAGO MAN HAS been beating his mother-in-law. Indeed, there are very few things a Chicago man won't do.

THE LEADING ALABAMA dailies all declare that the protection sentiment is growing in their state. Straws show which way the wind blows.

THE TRIBUTES FROM the newspapers of all shades of opinion, to the late Daniel Manning, show that even in this sordid age a good man is appreciated.

LAWYER HENRY ROGERS, of Boston, says that Mr. W. D. Howells, the novelist, was in the White mountains last summer posing as the Star of Bethlehem.

DUMAS, THE NOVELIST, said a good thing when he heard of Adah Isaacs Menken's death: "Poor girl," he remarked, "why was she not her own friend?"

A NEWSPAPER SAYS THAT "every stocking in the land hung up on Christmas eve had paid a tax to the wool men." This is about as true as most of the free-trade talk. In Georgia two-thirds of the woolen stockings are home-made.

THE AUGUSTA NEWS is under the impression that the New York Independent is a defamer of the southern people. If the News would cultivate a better acquaintance with the Independent it would find it a liberal and fair-minded journal.

LIFE IN MONTANA.

An Observer Notes a Few Peculiarities Which Obtain in That Territory.

"I think," says a writer in the San Francisco Chronicle, "Montana must be altogether a pleasant country. Democracy seems to obtain in a form which would perhaps please the anarchist, if the anarchist did not want all things and all people to work for his personal comfort. The gambling houses there are all proudly labeled, so that you cannot mistake them for churches or private residences. 'Licensed Gambling House' is there in full, big print, and in those exciting establishments white men and women, negroes, Chinese and Indians gamble in utter annihilation of race prejudices. Money bet levels all ranks in race and makes the white, yellow and red men brothers, perhaps with the same difference in personal ideas of value as the chips. The most prominent hotel is looked upon as palatial. The bedrooms are six feet by four. One can understand why they gamble there. But Montana is not any worse than California used to be. There were some places in this state where woman's rights had reached a painful settlement by the adoption by women of men's privileges. A friend of mine tells how once he was staging it through a rough mining country, and in the stage were two ladies going from one mining camp to another in pursuit of change of air. The snow was deep on the ground, and my friend hauled out his pocket flask and handed it very politely to the other men in the coach. They took a sip and when he had taken one himself he prepared to put it back in his pocket. The two ladies had watched the proceeding closely, and when they saw him prepare to put it away one of them burst out:

"'Say, Sal, get on to the son of a gun. He ain't even goin' to offer us a drink.'"

Georgia's Railroads.

From the Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union.

Georgia is not exactly enjoying a railroad boom, but it is experiencing a remarkable season of progress in railway construction. This building of new roads and extending of old lines has been going on for three or four years, and there are no indications yet that it is about to come to an end; in fact, it seems that it is destined to continue for a good many years longer.

When the railroad commission law of Georgia went into effect less than a few years ago it was the cry all over the state that the railroad companies would be bankrupted, capital kept out of the state, and the people ruined. Many of the roads cut down their free pass lists, made a show of the most stringent economy and threatened to seriously impair their train service. (None, we believe, were so exasperated as to strike a blow at the Gospel and take up the half fare cards of the ministers.) It was not long, however, before it was found by practical experience that the commissioners had acted in the main with wisdom and fairness, and that they were prompt to correct such errors as were made in putting a new and untried system of state control into operation. The railroads began to prosper as they had not prospered in years before; there was a demand for better tracks, better engines and better cars; both freight and passenger traffic increased as the almost prohibitory tariffs were reduced, and the people were delighted with the success of the reformatory measures.

Progress was the watch-word in Georgia. In 1881 the legislature rose to the demands of the occasion and authorized the extending of the Macon and Brunswick road to Rome, making it a trunk line in direct competition with the Western and Atlantic road, which was and is the property of the state. It was said that the latter road would be ruined or greatly depreciated in value. This prediction proved not to be prophetic. The new line was built, and it prospered. The state road prospered also, and today is worth more money than it was in 1881. Neither the commission nor competition killed it.

There have been hundreds of miles of new road built in Georgia since the commission was established, and the good work is still going on. There are many new roads now being constructed, and both home and outside capital is freely invested in them. Besides, they are not backed by any land grants or other bounties, and several of them are being extended through thinly settled and only partially developed sections of the state. Legitimate railroading in Georgia is on a safer basis today than it has ever been before in the whole history of the state.

We sincerely believe that the future of our Florida railroads is equally as bright as that of Georgia's roads. Our state must experience a most gratifying development in the near future. We have a broad-minded, firm and discreet railroad commission composed of men who have at heart the true interests of the roads as well as the people, and who are ready to correct any error they may make. This fact should itself be a source of gratification to every person interested in Florida railroads as well as to the people generally.

Georgia's railroad systems will soon be linked with those of Florida by new lines, and we have the assurance that a bright future is ahead for both these sister states.

A Fine State of Affairs.

From the Chicago News.

Great town is that town of Nashville.

One man shoots another man full of buckshot, goes to the jail, and delivers himself up.

The authorities take no notice of the assassination. True enough, the assassin is in jail, but he is there voluntarily, and he is at liberty to walk out and go whither he pleases whenever he pleases.

If this assassin chose to abandon his scheme of voluntary imprisonment tonight, he could do so; he is restrained by no court nor any legal authority. He is his own prisoner, his own master; he has plugged a fellow-being full of lead, and there is not in all Nashville enough of the spirit of justice to demand and assure his apprehension and to hold him to a strict responsibility for his high-handed offense against the law.

What Nashville calls "law" appears to be something created simply for the purpose of becoming a jeer, a jest, a byword.

Maxwell's Last Hope.

From the Chicago News.

The news comes that Maxwell, the condemned murderer, has turned his thoughts toward the next world, and is now preparing a full confession of his crime and the extraordinary circumstances of his apprehension and trial. The man killed his friend and fled across the great South seas, thinking that because both murderer and victim were strangers in America he could easily escape. The case bore many resemblances to Zeigenmeyer's crime on the lake shore trestle at the foot of Van Buren street. Zeigenmeyer was brought from Germany, and was sent to Joliet for life. The supreme court of the United States, after its recent decisions, cannot be expected to interpose, and Maxwell must hang.

It is well, after a man has exhausted all his possibilities of villainy, after there remains for him on earth only the recrimination of all his fellows, that he should still be able to turn toward an indulgent and ever-merciful Creator. To the laugh of the cynic and the dictum of the materialist there may always be opposed the testimony of the hangman, and after men have forfeited the pity of humanity they turn nearly always to God.

MISFORTUNES OF CAPITAL.

Millionaire Carnegie Tells Why the Ocean Steamship Lines Lose Money.

Capital in Great Britain, says Andrew Carnegie in the Philadelphia Times, as in all other parts of the world except our own favored land, has had, is having and, I believe, is still to have, a very hard time of it, indeed. In shipping, in which Britain is supreme, more money has been lost during the last few years than made. Some of my friends who have interests in shipping have shown me statements which prove losses upon the operations of their vessels. The Cunard line shares, which cost £10, are now quoted at £3 10s, which may be taken as a proof of the prevailing depression, for which there are two reasons—too many ships, to begin with, but especially too many of the old type. A revolution is going forward in steamships. The new triple expansion engines by which the steam is worked over three times instead of once as formerly, makes all the difference between a dividend-paying concern and a losing one. The North German Lloyd, all the steamers of which are of the most recent type, is still profitable, and the White Star Line, with better ships than those that existed before they were built, and extremely good management, is able to declare eleven per cent. Ships of the new type are now being built and old ships are being changed, and these will make a living. But the great majority of the present steamers will be run off the sea. This transition period creates great suffering, but it will all come right in the end and Britain's supremacy upon the sea be as unquestioned in the future as it has been in the past.

An Old Bachelor's Story.

From the Chicago Mail.

I am an old fogy and ugly; she was pretty and young. We never spoke. I never knew her name. I never saw her nearer than over the way. We were both poor and worked hard, and felt a sympathy for each other. She took in dressmaking, and though she drudged from morning until night to earn her slender pittance, she always looked cheerful and bright as the flowers in her window-box.

I found after a while, just as I had imagined, that there was a young man in the question. I noticed him first loitering up and down in front of the house, and through my field glass I could see that he had a frank, open countenance, and was well dressed, though not flashily. I was satisfied that he was just the young man to make a good husband for my little viz-a-viz.

I used to watch them go down the street together every pleasant evening and speculate on what they were saying. And when they returned I enjoyed their good-night, and how she would break away from him with a merry laugh after he had covered her hands with kisses. I was glad for her sake that she had found such a fine young fellow. I should have grieved if he had been any other kind.

For many weeks I watched them with unflagging interest, and then, to my dismay, they quarreled—yes, quarreled. One night they parted in hot anger, stronger than a lover's quarrel; and from that evening began one of the saddest tragedies in real life I ever looked upon.

For days after that quarrel my little pretty friend took her walk alone in the daytime, and of an evening she stayed in. For one night, too, he failed to appear, but the second night he came, and waited till dusk had deepened into darkness ere he went slowly away down the street with lowered head. It grieved me more than I can tell to see them thus, for I could see that both were terribly unhappy.

She would come to the window as usual and return my nod and smile, but as the days passed on, without a reconciliation, I saw her cheeks get pale and thin. The flowers were tended with less care, and her window was not so neat as it used to be. There was no doubt about it—not a shadow of a doubt she was unhappy.

Every night, too, he would come and wait, pacing slowly up and down, now and then crossing the street in that fruitless attempt to see her window.

"How long will it last?" I asked myself one evening as I took in my chair from the flat.

That night I received my answer. I went to bed late after a hard night's work, and, wearied out, I fell asleep. How long I slept I cannot tell, but at last I began to dream—to dream of flames, whose crackling was mingled with the shouts of men, of smoke, of cries.

I sprang up and looked, half dazed. The sky was red with quivering light; those shouts of men were no dream after all, but horrid reality, and flinging up the window, I jumped on to the leads. The house opposite was alight from top to bottom. A crowd was in the street below—a crowd of half dressed men and women in the lurid light, dotted by the flashing helmets of the fire brigade.

I tried to shout, but my voice was drowned, and the heat drove me back. The engines were at work, but the flames mounted higher, roaring, crackling, hissing in their demoniac strength. They burst from the roof, and then the attic window was flung open. At it appeared a pale, frightened figure, and through the air there rang a piteous cry for help. Again I tried to shout, but my tongue seemed paralyzed, and all I could do was to gesticulate wildly to those in the crowd below.

A death-like stillness had fallen on the crowd. The very flames seemed hushed with a refined cruelty as they stealthily crept toward her. Suddenly there came a cry from among the crowd, the cry of a strong man in agony, and a figure sprang with mighty bounds right into the midst of the burning mass.

I knew well whose that cry was, and held my breath in maddening suspense. Yet I knew it was certain death. A feeble cheer, and then a silence deeper than before. A figure had appeared at the third-story window, had reached up and grasped the iron gutter with one hand and by it he was hanging, for the other hung helpless at his side. He got upon the roof, and crawling to the window, passed his arm around the form that clung there, and at that moment the attic floor gave way with a crash. With his arm around her he balanced himself on the window-sill, the other arm helpless at his side. The flames and sparks shot up far above them and the smoke rolled away in heavy clouds.

Sick and fainting, I closed my eyes. There came a crash mingled with shrieks from the crowd below. I looked, and all was over. I had seen them meet in an everlasting reconciliation.

It Will Open the Old Man's Heart.

From the Caterer.

Have a partridge drawn, well washed and stuffed with the following: Chop an onion fine and braise brown in butter, and then add one-half a can of chopped mushrooms, half a dozen oysters cut in two, a little soaked bread, salt and pepper, a little sage, and four eggs. Stir these ingredients well together to make them thick enough for a dressing, and stuff the bird with it, tying the legs to the body. Put the bird thus prepared into a pan to roast, and keep it moist by always having plenty of sauce in the pan, basting the bird freely. It will make it soft and tender; at the same time it should be well browned. Strain the sauce, skim off all fat, and serve separate from the partridge.

Art in the Woolly West.

From the Omaha World.

Chicago dame (in Chicago art store)—That is just the sort of picture I want. Ask the proprietor how much it is.

New boy—The boss is out just now, but I seed him sell that picture to another lady only half an hour ago. He's gone to get a man to haul it away, I guess. It's a Raphael.

"Too bad. Well, tell Mr. Raphael to paint me one like it."

"Yes, ma'am. He and his men is awful busy at the factory now, but I guess he can fill your order."

An Interesting Chapter of History.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Mr. Cleveland owed his nomination to the presidency to Mr. Manning. In Chicago, when the Tammany members of the New York delegation strenuously, bitterly, and to the last resisted the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and when Mr. Manning calmly arose in his seat, and, in obedience to the unit rule, cast the vote of the entire delegation for Grover Cleveland, the latter's nomination was assured. Those who witnessed the exciting scene will never forget it.

The nomination of Mr. Cleveland was the most stupendous task that Mr. Manning ever undertook. He accomplished this work in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles. Tammany delegates went from delegation to delegation, insisting with all their powers of persuasion that the nomination of Cleveland meant the loss of New York, and that without New York the democratic ticket would be defeated.

The sentiment of the delegates was opposed to running any such risk. It was only when Mr. Manning gave his personal assurance that, no matter what Tammany might do, the state would be safe, that he turned the current and saved his candidate from defeat in the convention.

WALKS AND TALKS.

The Christmas number of Dixie is a creditable production in every respect. The covers are illuminated beautifully. The table of contents is: Editorial comment, "The New South," a poem, by Paul Hamilton Hayne; "Little Dave," a character sketch, by Joel Chandler Harris; "Suspense," a poem, by Orelia Key Bell; "Giants of the Ocean and Rail," an illustrated article, by Mrs. Felix G. DeFontaine; "The New South Made Prosperous by Southerners," by Henry W. Grady; "Uncle Abe's Christmas," by Wallace Putnam Reed; "The Artisan's Institute," by the Rev. George Leonard Chaney; "An Unexplained Mystery," by Clem en Mason; "The Value of Technical Schools," by the Rev. I. S. Hopkins; "North Carolina Diamonds and Other Southern Gems," by Geo. F. Kunz; "John Bull's Isle Seen Through Ohio Spectacles," by J. Murray Case; "The Timber Wealth of the South," by Charles H. Wells; "Gold Mines of Georgia," by W. W. Habersham, M. E.; "The Great Iron Fields of Dixie," Colonel H. W. Pinckney; "Blood in the South," by Henri C. Welsh. The illustrations are excellent, and were done by the Atlanta Engraving company.

***

I was shown, yesterday, a $3,000 diamond by a prominent Atlanta jeweler. It is a fifteen carat stone, of yellowish cast, and almost bright enough to put out a reporter's eyes. There was not a policeman in sight, and the owner gripped the gem with great tenacity as I gazed thereon, and I thought he looked as if he thought I thought I would like to grab it. We were alone in the store, and as a stranger entered, the jeweler hustled his big dazzling pet into a fire-proof safe, with a combination as intricate as the fifteen-block puzzle.

***

Mr. Anthony Murphy has been to Birmingham. He said yesterday, "If five or six dummy lines will pay running expenses in Birmingham, they would pay a handsome dividend in Atlanta."

How would it do as a starter to extend the present West View dummy line from Thrasher street around by Georgia avenue to Grant's park—thence through Fair street around to Broad?

***

They tell a good one on Scott Thornton. He says that he would play Doctor Jekyll if he could get somebody to impersonate Mr. Hyde.

***

Neither "Greek George" nor John Muhler is satisfied with the outcome of the wrestling match which took place last Tuesday night in Concordia hall. Muhler was eager to continue the match until he or his adversary should get the decisive fall, but "Greek George" was not willing to prolong the struggle beyond midnight. It has just transpired that George was not in his best condition Tuesday night. Several previous nights he had not slept well. He expects to be in good shape when the contest is renewed. Muhler is full of confidence. He believes he is the better man. Next Monday night the two wrestlers will again test their skill, pluck and endurance. The next match will be "catch-as-catch-can," the most exciting sort of wrestling. "Greek George" has gone to Savannah to meet Duncan C. Ross, who is a great all-round athlete and fine wrestler. The young men of Atlanta, since the match between Muhler and "Greek George," have become deeply interested in athletic sports, especially wrestling. Muhler is a skillful boxer, and is teaching several young men how to use the gloves.

***

The "Christmas number" of every sort of publications has found its way into the editorial rooms of THE CONSTITUTION the past week. By far the best "Christmas number" received is that of "Freund's Music and Drama." It is a gem. Its seventy-odd pages are chokefull of attractions. The pictures are faultless, and the reading is bright and instructive. Every lover of art should buy a copy of this number. It costs fifty cents, but is worth five dollars.

Dying From a Rare, but Fatal Malady.

From the New York Tribune.

By the death of Andrew Wright, of the firm of W. & J. Sloane & Co., another remarkable instance is added to medical annals. Mr. Wright, whose home was at No. 33 West Seventy-second street, died after a brief illness. His death was attributed to peritonitis, but the end came so soon that his physician made an autopsy and ascertained the remarkable fact that the cause of the disease was a grape seed which had lodged in the appendix vermiformis. This small intestine, to which physiologists have been puzzled in assigning a place in the economy of the human system, is a perpetual menace to life. It is undoubtedly the case that nearly everybody who eats fruit swallows more or less of the small seeds or pips, and fortunately resultant harm is the rare exception and not the rule. But when it does happen that a seed becomes lodged in the appendix vermiformis, death will almost surely follow, and there is apparently no way of disclosing the apparently trifling cause but an autopsy. A few other cases of this sort have occurred in New York, but they are so infrequent that any new example invariably attracts attention in medical circles. The death of a Greek philosopher from swallowing a grape seed is perhaps the oldest case of the kind on record.

Arab Paupers and Pestilences.

From the New York Sun.

Two batches of paupers from Arabia are detained at Castle Garden awaiting the decision of the collector of the port as to whether they may be allowed access to the interior and incorporation with the other heterogenes who add diversity to our population. Among the epidemic contagious and infection which Arabia has bestowed upon Europe are dengue, smallpox, malignant measles, cholera and the plague.

CLIPPED AND PASTED.

Silence is golden; chin music is cheap.

The baker thinks it's all right to sponge his living.

When a lawsuit is put off it is by no means always worn out.

The voice of a dog on a raft at sea is very apt to be a bark in distress.

According to an eminent statistician, the population of the world is now 1,483,000,000. If there is any other world that thinks it is growing any faster than we are, let it come forward and compare figures.

The oldest two trees of the world are supposed to be in Calaveras county, Cal., which is believed to be 2,565 years old, and the cypress of Somma, in Lombardy, Italy, which is 1,911 years old, planted B. C. 42.

"Carp" says in the World "that had Delilah shaved Samson instead of cutting his hair, he would probably never have been conquered and blinded by the Philistines." It appears from this that smooth faced men have plenty of brains, which accounts for the gigantic intellect of the profession.

In a Kentucky court of justice; Judge—Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty. Foreman of the jury—Gui——. Prisoner—Hold on a minute, Judge. I simply want to state that there are fourteen gallons of apple jack down at my place and a darn big straw stack, and——Foreman—We find the prisoner not guilty, your Honor.

The Rev. J. H. Twitchell made a merry speech at the Forefathers'-Day dinner in New York. He began: "I have heard of an Irishman who on being asked by a kind-hearted person if he would have a drink of whisky made no reply at first, but struck an attitude and stood gazing up into the sky. 'What are you looking at, Mike?' inquired his friend. 'Bedad, sir,' said Mike, 'I thought an angel spoke to me.'"

A Galloway cow next season is to make her home on the top of Pike's Peak. She will be the highest cow on earth. A stable will be built for her and a burro will pack feed to her. She is to be kept there for her milk. The reason a Galloway has been selected is because it is thought she has the best lung power of any of the breeds and the thickest jacket to protect her from the cold.

According to the Philadelphia Times "the most picturesque figure on the floor of the house is said to be Representative Martin, of Texas. He is six feet tall and wears a long frock coat that reaches below his knees, with wide skirts that flap about his legs when he walks. His favorite occupation, when the house is not in session, is to pace up and down behind the members' desks with his hands in his pockets, coat tails flying and his wide, black sombrero tilted back on his head. For the past dozen years he has followed the life of a rancher, though he is by profession a lawyer."

A Pennsylvania woman kept her husband away from a certain saloon in rather a novel manner. She trapped a skunk and flung it into the place, and even the proprietor, who is a great home body, decided to take a week off.

THE CAPITAL CITY CLUB

Gives a Charming Full Dress Reception Last Night.

GOOD MUSIC AND FINE COSTUMES.

Three Notable Marriages—Personal Topics—A Notable Case—Other Society Gossip.

The spacious and elegant rooms of the Capital City club were ablaze last night, the occasion being a full-dress reception.

The ladies were in radiant costumes and the gentlemen were in full dress. The scene was brilliant. A fine orchestra gave sprightly music, while the entertainers and their guests enjoyed a series of delightful dances.

The members of the club and their lady friends began arriving between 9 and 10 o'clock, and soon after 10 the music called the dancers to the ball room.

Among others the following prominent society persons were present:

Governor Gordon,	Mrs. Gordon,
Mr. Frank Gordon,	Mrs. Frank Gordon,
Miss Parsons, Cleveland, O.,	Miss Russell, Cleveland, O.,
Mr. Ollie Fuller,	Mrs. Ollie Fuller,
Miss Jennie Hammond,	Miss Annie Reed,
Major Livingston Mims,	Mrs. Livinston Mims,
Mr. Joe Thompson,	Mrs. Joe Thompson,
Mr. Charles Meador,	Mrs. Charles Meador,
Major John A. Fitten,	Mrs. John A. Fitten,
Miss Fannie Gordon,	Miss Willie Bell,
Mr. Hugh Gordon,	Miss Freeman, of Springfield, Ill.,
Miss Jennie Orme,	
Mr. John Clark,	Mrs. John Clark,
Governor Bullock,	Mrs. Bullock,
Mrs. Clarke, of Rhode Island,	Mr. Burton Smith,
	Mr. Walter H. Rhett,
Mr. Frank M. O'Brien,	Mr. Alton Angier,
Mr. Andy Calhoun,	Mr. Fulton Colville,
Mr. Will Inman,	Mr. Hugh McKee,
Mr. Norrman,	Mr. Corbin,

Mr. Joe Eddleman,

Refreshments were served at 11 o'clock. The dancing was kept up until an early hour this morning.

***

Mr. W. T. Craig, for years machinest in the Western and Atlantic shops, was married to Miss Georgiana Fenton last night at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Wm. Laird, 203 Rawson street, Rev. Dr. T. R. Kendall, formerly pastor of Trinity church, in this city, but now of Macon, Ga., performing the ceremony. The lady is a niece of Mr. Laird's. The bridal couple left last night at 11.15 on the Western and Atlantic road for New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities.

Miss Fenton's father is a New York merchant and they will be his guests while there. They will live in Atlanta. The marriage was quiet—only a few friends. No cards.

The lady has spent most of her life in Atlanta, though her home is in New York. She lived here with her uncle, Mr. Laird.

***

On the evening of the 28th instant, in Macon, Mr. Joe S. Cook, of this city, was married to Miss Fannie Grier, of that city. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Colonel E. C. Grier, by Rev. W. B. Jennings, of the First Presbyterian church. It was solemnized in a most beautiful and impressive manner. A number of relatives and friends witnessed the marriage. Mr. Cook is one of our best business young men. He is a member of the firm of Lederlie & Cook, and numbers his friends by the hundreds. The charming lady, whose affections he has won, is one of Macon's brightest daughters, and is deservedly popular where ever she is known. The bride and groom have a large number of friends, who will wish them all the blessings this life can give.

***

A substantial benefit will be given to the Atlanta Artillery about a month from now. It will be an entertainment of a varied and pleasing sort. There will be music, conducted by Alfredo Barili, and a theatrical performance, conducted by Mrs. Force. It is the intention of the starters of the entertainment to make it a really good one.

***

The armory of the Gate City Guard was the scene of a brilliant gathering last night. The company gave to its lady friends one of its enjoyable dances. Many beautiful young ladies and handsome and gallant young men were present and participated in the festivities. A good band played while the young people danced, and the dancing was continued until after midnight. The entertainment was in all respects a pleasant and successful one.

***

THE friends of Mrs. Edward McCandless will be glad to learn that she continues to improve.

MRS. A. C. ROBESON, of Athens, Tenn., and Mrs. J. W. Smartt, of Chattanooga, Tenn., are visiting Mrs. R. V. Carter, West End.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Collier have gone to Thomasville for the benefit of Mrs. Collier's health. Mr. Collier will return in time for the installation of the new council.

MR. AND MRS. J. C. KIMBALL have gone to Thomasville to spend a week with their brothers, James M. Kimball, Esq., of Portland, Maine, and Hon. C. P. Kimball, of Chicago, late United States consul to Germany, who, with their wives, are spending the winter at that delightful resort.

MR. AND MRS. E. F. CLARK, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, have been spending the week in visiting Governor Bulloch, on Peachtree. Mrs. Clark is the niece of Mr. Nourse, who is pleasantly remembered by our people as president of the New England Manufacturers' association during the Cotton exposition.

A Milton County Romance.

From the Milton, Ga., Democrat.

On last Sunday afternoon our people were treated to a genuine romance, the like of which was never before known in the history of Alpharetta.

Some time last spring Mr. W. L. Cooper, of Americus, came to this place to spend the summer with his brother-in-law, Colonel B. F. Simpson.

Soon after he came here he met Miss Mamie Howell, the beautiful and polished daughter of Dr. J. M. Howell. The soon became very much attached to each other, and determined to marry. Miss Mamie's parents objected, and refused to allow Mr. Cooper to come to see her.

Mr. Cooper had been here but a short while, but he had made several friends who were willing and ready to help him accomplish his purpose, and through them a clandestine correspondence was kept up between the lovers.

About the middle of August Mr. Cooper went to Columbus, and the old folks, thinking the courtship was at an end, rested easy. They inspected all the mail Miss Mamie received that came to her directly through the postoffice, but again the friends interceded, and, by cunning stratagem, assisted in a clandestine correspondence. In this way arrangements were made for the couple to meet in Atlanta during the Piedmont fair and get married.

So, about the 14th of October, Miss Mamie went to Atlanta, ostensibly to visit the exposition, and the "old folks at home" drempt not that their daughter, the pride of their home, had quitted the paternal roof to cast her lot with a man to whom they were so bitterly opposed. Mr. Cooper was to have met her there and the marriage was to have been consummated, but, owing to some misunderstanding, the contractors did not meet, and the marriage was postponed.

Miss Mamie returned home, and expressed herself as highly delighted with her trip to the fair, and the parents suspected nothing.

The correspondence was continued and Christmas day was appointed for the time when the knot should be tied. Miss Mamie attended Sunday school on Christmas morning. After the exercises were over she asked her mother's permission to go home with Miss Izzie Treadwell, who lives far out on Roswell street, and take dinner. Mrs. Howell did not object and Miss Mamie went. After dinner Mr. Skelton Bowen drove up to Mr. Treadwell's and, taking Miss Mamie into the buggy with him, drove to Roswell, where Mr. Cooper was waiting, and the

> "Two minds with but a single thought,
> Two hearts that beat as one,

were legally bound together.

She Will Pull His Week.

From the Waynesboro, Ga., Citizen.

Married at the residence of the groom, Mr. J. H. Ivey to Miss Clara Lou Walton, J. S. Walton, notary public officiated. The announcement of the marriage was somewhat of a stunner, as Mr. Ivey was a widower of only a few weeks standing. It appears as if he had been engaged to Miss McCroan [illegible] the time appointed and the license bought [illegible] happening to meet Miss Walton, for whom he [illegible] have entertained very warm feelings, he [illegible] the ardor of his pursuit which had been broken [illegible] by some slight misunderstanding and agreed to marry her on the next day, letting the engagement with Miss McCroan take care of itself. They were married and report says that he merely erased the name of Miss McCroan from the license and inserted that of Miss Walton. Miss McCroan has [illegible] her rights, has employed skilled counsel who [illegible] commenced a suit for breach of promise. [illegible] will be lively times as Mr. Ivey is a man of [illegible] and is acknowledged to be the best farmer in the county.

OUR INDUSTRIES.

Great Progress Made in the South

DURING THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS

An Unparalleled Record of New Enterprises for This Section—Railroad Mileage for the Present Year.

BALTIMORE, December 29.—The Manufacturers' Record will publish this week its annual review of the industrial growth of the south for 1887, which is, in many respects, the most remarkable year in the history of that section, as more was accomplished for the progress and prosperity of the whole south than ever before in the same length of time. From Maryland to Texas progress was remarkable, covering almost the entire range of industry, and there is scarcely a line of manufacturing or mining business in the whole number of new enterprises reported during 1887 that is not more than twice as large as in 1886. Of the fourteen southern states there are only four in which the capital invested in new enterprises was not double the amount invested last year. While the number of furnace companies increased from 28 in 1886 to 29 in 1887, the number of machine shops and foundries increased from 68 to 163, and miscellaneous iron works, rolling mills, pipe works, etc, from 26 to 71, so that of the enterprises to consume pig iron the increase was much greater than of furnaces to produce it. Agricultural implement factories increased from 11 to 25; flour mills 92 to 135; furniture factories 23 to 55; gas works 24 to 35; waterworks 42 to 88; carriage and wagon factories 16 to 44; electric light works 34 to 83; mining and quarrying enterprises 174 to 562; cotton mills 9 to 77; canning factories, 13 to 32; brickworks, 53 to 169; cotton compresses, 13 to 36; cotton seed oil mills, 4 to 18; natural gas companies, 21 to 53; and miscellaneous enterprises, 418 to 989. Total number in 1887 was 3,430, against 1,575 in 1886. Amount of capital including capital stock of incorporated companies organized during 1887 was:

Alabama	$ 47,982,000
Arkansas	21,466,000
Florida	2,996,000
Georgia	15,361,000
Kentucky	50,053,000
Louisiana	8,218,000
Maryland	15,187,000
Mississippi	4,771,000
North Carolina	9,767,030
South Carolina	3,895,000
Tennessee	35,861,000
Texas	16,430,000
Virginia	23,255,000
West Virginia	8,266,000
Total	$ 256,298,000

against $129,226,000 in 1886. In cotton manufacturing there has been great activity and seventy-seven new mills have been projected, many of them being now under construction, which is the largest number of new mills ever reported in one year. Cotton mills are reported as having largely over-sold their production, and many old mills are being enlarged to meet the demand for their goods.

The increasing diversification of southern industries is illustrated in the fact that Alabama alone secured during the year the location of five large car building plants, two at Decatur and one each at Birmingham, Anniston and Gadsden. The Anniston works will cost $1,000,000, employ 1,000 mechanics and will turn out twenty complete cars a day, from freight to passenger, parlor and sleeping cars, the entire work, from making wheels to the upholstering to be done in these shops. One of the car plants at Decatur is being built by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and the other will be large works, now at Urbana, Ohio, which are to be removed to Decatur. In the building of rolling mills, pipe works, machine shops and foundries, the same activity is seen, while furniture factories, agricultural implement works, flour mills, gas and electric works, canning factories, wood working establishments, etc., are being started all over the south.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Thirteen Thousand Miles Built During the Year.

CHICAGO, December 29.—The Railway Age tomorrow will say:

The year 1887 has surpassed all other years in the extent of railway mileage constructed in the United States. When, six months ago, the prediction was made in these columns that the total new mileage for the year "would not be less than 10,000 miles, with a likelihood of surpassing the record of 1882—the year of the greatest railway construction in the history of the country"—it was not generally believed; but the figures obtained by careful investigation throughout the year and confirmed by official information, now, prove the prediction to have been more than warranted. Our returns show that during 1887 no less than 12,724 miles of new main line tracks were added to the railway system of the United States, no account being taken in this of hundreds of miles of side track built, nor of thousands of miles of main line track relaid. While the search has been unusually thorough, and the totals corroborate the record kept from week to week, it is not improbable that some scattering additions may yet be received, so that it is safe to say that during 1887 nearly, if not quite, 13,000 miles of new main line track were constructed.

From a table showing the number of lines of mileage laid in each state, the following is extracted:

State.	Lines.	Miles.
West Virginia	3	53
Virginia	4	64
North Carolina	10	184
South Carolina	7	104
Georgia	8	231
Florida	10	193
Alabama	15	515
Mississippi	5	99
Louisiana	4	65
Tennessee	10	68
Kentucky	8	168

SHEFFIELD'S FURNACE.

A Young Lady Applies the Match and Sets the Machinery in Motion.

SHEFFIELD, Ala., December 29.—[Special.] The "blowing in" of the Sheffield Furnace company—the first furnace—which occurred here at noon today, was appropriately celebrated. All of the business houses of the city were closed from 9 a. m. till 2 p. m., and a large crowd gathered at the furnace. The furnace was in order and everything worked smoothly. Miss Sarah H. Moses applied the torch to light the furnace fire, and gave the signal for putting on the blast. Speeches were made at the furnace by Colonel Thomas Paulhac, of Greensboro, and W. S. Hull, of this city. At 8 o'clock tonight a large party of citizens and invited guests partook of a handsome banquet, and closed the day with pledges to the success of the first completed of Sheffield's five furnaces.

New Orleans Cotton Report.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—[Special.]—Liverpool continues to take daily a large quantity of spots, the sales today being again fifteen thousand and the tone active. New York improved several points, which it lost and gained twice during the day. Our market, however, did not respond as much, owing to the rather large stock of spots here, which depressed the near months. The continuously bad weather of last week prevented sales, as cotton could not be held during its prevalence. Holders are, therefore, taking advantage of the present good demand to sell, and with an average of six to seven thousand bales per day, it will not take long to make them easy in money, and then they will be able to be more independent than at present. Receipts at ports today were larger than expected, owing to unlooked-for heavy movement at West Point Virginia, where receipts were 8,300 bales. Notwithstanding this, however, New York closed very steady. We partly explain this by reason of expectation of lighter receipts at interior towns than expected, which were telegraphed to us today, as pointing to about 64,000 bales.

GLENNY & VIOLETT.

The Rate War in the West.

CHICAGO, December 29.—The Illinois freight rate war is still being prosecuted with vigor, but as the roads are not publishing regular tariffs, but make private rates to shippers, there is not as much excitement as there would be otherwise. What the exact rates from Chicago to East St. Louis and other Illinois towns are is hard to tell, but it is generally admitted that they are very low. There is little freight being shipped west from Chicago to Illinois points, notwithstanding the low rates, but as far as can be ascertained the Chicago and Alton gets the bulk of business. This road seems determined to keep about 20 per cent below competing lines. From St. Louis the rates to Chicago and all Illinois points are getting as badly demoralized as from Chicago west. The general opinion is that the war will not long be confined to Illinois, but will spread to all territory west. Low Illinois rates naturally affect rates to points beyond as combined locals are less than through rates.

Mr. Sexton Very Ill.

DUBLIN, December 29.—Mr. Sexton's illness has assumed a dangerous phase. His condition causes his friends much anxiety.

CORK, December 29.—The government official who is charged with criminally assaulting three young girls, is Major Bishop, governor of the county jail. The police authorities refuse to prosecute Bishop.

THE CAPITAL CITY CLUB

Gives a Charming Full Dress Reception Last Night.

GOOD MUSIC AND FINE COSTUMES.

Three Notable Marriages—Personal Topics—A Notable Case—Other Society Gossip.

The spacious and elegant rooms of the Capital City club were ablaze last night, the occasion being a full-dress reception.

The ladies were in radiant costumes and the gentlemen were in full dress. The scene was brilliant.

A fine orchestra gave sprightly music, while the entertainers and their guests enjoyed a series of delightful dances.

The members of the club and their lady friends began arriving between 9 and 10 o'clock, and soon after 10 the music called the dancers to the ball room.

Among others the following prominent society persons were present:

Governor Gordon,	Mrs. Gordon,
Mr. Frank Gordon,	Mrs. Frank Gordon,
MissParsons,Cleveland,O.,	MissRussell,Cleveland,O.,
Mr. Ollie Fuller,	Mrs. Ollie Fuller,
Miss Jennie Hammond,	Miss Annie Reed,
Major Livingston Mims,	Mrs. Livinston Mims,
Mr. Joe Thompson,	Mrs. Joe Thompson,
Mr. Charles Meador,	Mrs. Charles Meador,
Major John A. Fitten,	Mrs. John A. Fitten,
Miss Fannie Gordon,	Miss Willie Bell,
Mr. Hugh Gordon,	Miss Freeman, of Springfield, Ill.,
Miss Jennie Orme,	
Mr. John Clark,	Mrs. John Clark,
Governor Bullock,	Mrs. Bullock,
Mrs. Clarke, of Rhode Island,	Mr. Burton Smith,
	Mr. Walter H. Rhett,
Mr. Frank M. O'Brien,	Mr. Alton Angier,
Mr. Andy Calhoun,	Mr. Fulton Colville,
Mr. Will Inman,	Mr. Hugh McKee,
Mr. Norman,	Mr. Corbin,

Mr. Joe Eddleman.

Refreshments were served at 11 o'clock. The dancing was kept up until an early hour this morning.

***

Mr. W. T. Craig, for years machinest in the Western and Atlantic shops, was married to Miss Georgiana Fenton last night at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Wm. Laird, 203 Rawson street, Rev. Dr. T. R. Kendall, formerly pastor of Trinity church, in this city, but now of Macon, Ga., performing the ceremony. The lady is a niece of Mr. Laird's. The bridal couple left last night at 11.15 on the Western and Atlantic road for New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities.

Miss Fenton's father is a New York merchant and they will be his guests while there. They will live in Atlanta. The marriage was quiet—only a few friends. No cards.

The lady has spent most of her life in Atlanta, though her home is in New York. She lived here with her uncle, Mr. Laird.

***

On the evening of the 28th instant, in Macon, Mr. Joe S. Cook, of this city, was married to Miss Fannie Grier, of that city. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Colonel E. C. Grier, by Rev. W. B. Jennings, of the First Presbyterian church. It was solemnized in a most beautiful and impressive manner. A number of relatives and friends witnessed the marriage. Mr. Cook is one of our best business young men. He is a member of the firm of Lederle & Cook, and numbers his friends by the hundreds. The charming lady, whose affections he has won, is one of Macon's brightest daughters, and is deservedly popular where ever she is known. The bride and groom have a large number of friends, who will wish them all the blessings this life can give.

***

A substantial benefit will be given to the Atlanta Artillery about a month from now. It will be an entertainment of a varied and pleasing sort. There will be music, conducted by Alfredo Barili, and a theatrical performance, conducted by Mrs. Force. It is the intention of the starters of the entertainment to make it a really good one.

***

The armory of the Gate City Guard was the scene of a brilliant gathering last night. The company gave to its lady friends one of its enjoyable dances. Many beautiful young ladies and handsome and gallant young men were present and participated in the festivities. A good band played while the young people danced, and the dancing was continued until after midnight. The entertainment was in all respects a pleasant and successful one.

***

The friends of Mrs. Edward McCandless will be glad to learn that she continues to improve.

Mrs. A. C. Robeson, of Athens, Tenn., and Mrs. J. W. Smartt, of Chattanooga, Tenn., are visiting Mrs. R. V. Carter, West End.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Collier have gone to Thomasville for the benefit of Mrs. Collier's health. Mr. Collier will return in time for the installation of the new council.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kimball have gone to Thomasville to spend a week with their brothers, James M. Kimball, Esq., of Portland, Maine, and Hon. C. P. Kimball, of Chicago, late United States consul to Germany, who, with their wives, are spending the winter at that delightful resort.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Clark, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, have been spending the week in visiting Governor Bulloch, on Peachtree. Mrs. Clark is the niece of Mr. Nourse, who is pleasantly remembered by our people as president of the New England Manufacturers' association during the Cotton exposition.

A Milton County Romance.

From the Milton, Ga., Democrat.

On last Sunday afternoon our people were treated to a genuine romance, the like of which was never before known in the history of Alpharetta.

Some time last spring Mr. W. L. Cooper, of Americus, came to this place to spend the summer with his brother-in-law, Colonel B. F. Simpson.

Soon after he came here he met Miss Mamie Howell, the beautiful and polished daughter of Dr. J. M. Howell. The soon became very much attached to each other, and determined to marry. Miss Mamie's parents objected, and refused to allow Mr. Cooper to come to see her.

Mr. Cooper had been here but a short while, but he had made several friends who were willing and ready to help him accomplish his purpose, and through them a clandestine correspondence was kept up between the lovers.

About the middle of August Mr. Cooper went to Columbus, and the old folks, thinking the courtship was at an end, rested easy. They inspected all the mail Miss Mamie received that came to her directly through the postoffice, but again the friends interceded, and, by cunning stratagem, assisted in a clandestine correspondence. In this way arrangements were made for the couple to meet in Atlanta during the Piedmont fair and get married.

So, about the 14th of October, Miss Mamie went to Atlanta, ostensibly to visit the exposition, and the "old folks at home" drempt not that their daughter, the pride of their home, had quitted the paternal roof to cast her lot with a man to whom they were so bitterly opposed. Mr. Cooper was to have met her there and the marriage was to have been consummated, but, owing to some misunderstanding, the contractors did not meet, and the marriage was postponed.

Miss Mamie returned home, and expressed herself as highly delighted with her trip to the fair, and the parents suspected nothing.

The correspondence was continued and Christmas day was appointed for the time when the knot should be tied. Miss Mamie attended Sunday-school on Christmas morning. After the exercises were over she asked her mother's permission to go home with Miss Izzie Treadwell, who lives far out on Roswell street, and take dinner. Mrs. Howell did not object and Miss Mamie went. After dinner Mr. Skelton Bowen drove up to Mr. Treadwell's and, taking Miss Mamie into the buggy with him, drove to Roswell, where Mr. Cooper was waiting, and the

"Two minds with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one,

were legally bound together.

She Will Pull His Wool.

From the Waynesboro, Ga., Citizen.

Married at the residence of the groom, Mr. J. H. Ivey to Miss Clara Lou Walton. J. S. Wales, notary public officiated. The announcement of this marriage was somewhat of a stunner, as Mr. Ivey was a widower of only a few weeks standing. It appears as if he had been engaged to Miss McCroan, the time appointed and the license bought. But happening to meet Miss Walton, for whom he must have entertained very warm feelings, he renewed the ardor of his pursuit which had been broken off by some slight misunderstanding and agreed to marry her on the next day, letting the engagement with Miss McCroan take care of itself. They were married and report says that he merely erased the name of Miss McCroan from the license and inserted that of Miss Walton. Miss McCroan has asserted her rights, has employed skilled counsel who have commenced a suit for breach of promise. There will be lively times as Mr. Ivey is a man of means and is acknowledged to be the best farmer in the county.

OUR INDUSTRIES.

Great Progress Made in the South

DURING THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS

An Unparalleled Record of New Enterprises for This Section—Railroad Mileage for the Present Year.

Baltimore, December 29.—The Manufacturers' Record will publish this week its annual review of the industrial growth of the south for 1887, which is, in many respects, the most remarkable year in the history of that section, as more was accomplished for the progress and prosperity of the whole south than ever before in the same length of time. From Maryland to Texas progress was remarkable, covering almost the entire range of industry, and there is scarcely a line of manufacturing or mining business in the whole number of new enterprises reported during 1887 that is not more than twice as large as in 1886. Of the fourteen southern states there are only four in which the capital invested in new enterprises was not double the amounts invested last year. While the number of furnace companies increased from 28 in 1886 to 29 in 1887, the number of machine shops and foundries increased from 68 to 103, and miscellaneous iron works, rolling mills, pipe works, etc, from 26 to 71, so that of the enterprises to consume pig iron the increase was much greater than of furnaces to produce it. Agricultural implement factories increased from 11 to 25; flour mills 92 to 135; furniture factories 23 to 55; gas works 24 to 35; waterworks 42 to 88; carriage and wagon factories 16 to 44; electric light works 34 to 83; mining and quarrying enterprises 174 to 562; cotton mills 9 to 77; canning factories, 13 to 32; brickworks, 53 to 169; cotton compresses, 13 to 36; cotton seed oil mills, 4 to 18; natural gas companies, 21 to 53; and miscellaneous enterprises, 418 to 939. Total number in 1887 was 3,430, against 1,575 in 1886. Amount of capital including capital stock of incorporated companies organized during 1887 was:

Alabama	$ 47,982,000
Arkansas	24,466,000
Florida	2,986,000
Georgia	15,361,000
Kentucky	50,053,000
Louisiana	8,218,000
Maryland	15,187,000
Mississippi	4,771,000
North Carolina	9,767,000
South Carolina	3,895,000
Tennessee	35,861,000
Texas	16,430,000
Virginia	23,255,000
West Virginia	8,266,000
Total	$ 256,298,000

against $129,226,000 in 1886. In cotton manufacturing there has been great activity and seventy-seven new mills have been projected, many of them being now under construction, which is the largest number of new mills ever reported in one year. Cotton mills are reported as having largely over-sold their production, and many old mills are being enlarged to meet the demand for their goods.

The increasing diversification of southern industries is illustrated in the fact that Alabama alone secured during the year the location of five large car building plants, two at Decatur and one each at Birmingham, Anniston and Gadsden. The Anniston works will cost $1,000,000, employ 1,000 mechanics and will turn out twenty complete cars a day, from freight to passenger, parlor and sleeping cars, the entire work, from making wheels to the upholstering to be done in these shops. One of the car plants at Decatur is being built by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and the other will be large works, now at Urbana, Ohio, which are to be removed to Decatur. In the building of rolling mills, pipe works, machine shops and foundries, the same activity is seen, while furniture factories, agricultural implement works, flour mills, gas and electric works, canning factories, wood working establishments, etc., are being started all over the south.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Thirteen Thousand Miles Built During the Year.

Chicago, December 29.—The Railway Age tomorrow will say:

The year 1887 has surpassed all other years in the extent of railway mileage constructed in the United States. When, six months ago, the prediction was made in these columns that the total new mileage for the year "would not be less than 10,000 miles, with a likelihood of surpassing the record of 1882—the year of the greatest railway construction in the history of the country"—it was not generally believed; but the figures obtained by careful investigation throughout the year and confirmed by official information now, prove the prediction to have been more than warranted. Our returns show that during 1887 no less than 12,724 miles of new main line tracks were added to the railway system of the United States, no account being taken in this of hundreds of miles of side track built, nor of thousands of miles of main line track relaid. While the search has been unusually thorough, and the totals corroborate the record kept from week to week, it is not improbable that some scattering additions may yet be received, so that it is safe to say that during 1887 nearly, if not quite, 13,000 miles of new main line track were constructed.

From a table showing the number of lines of mileage laid in each state, the following is extracted:

State.	Lines.	Miles.
West Virginia	3	53
Virginia	4	64
North Carolina	10	184
South Carolina	7	104
Georgia	8	231
Florida	10	193
Alabama	15	515
Mississippi	5	99
Louisiana	4	65
Tennessee	10	68
Kentucky	8	168

SHEFFIELD'S FURNACE.

A Young Lady Applies the Match and Sets the Machinery in Motion.

Sheffield, Ala., December 29.—[Special.] The "blowing in" of the Sheffield Furnace company—the first furnace—which occurred here at noon today, was appropriately celebrated. All of the business houses of the city were closed from 9 a. m. till 2 p. m., and a large crowd gathered at the furnace. The furnace was in order and everything worked smoothly. Miss Sarah H. Moses applied the torch to light the furnace fire, and gave the signal for putting on the blast. Speeches were made at the furnace by Colonel Thomas Paulhac, of Greensboro, and W. S. Hull, of this city. At 8 o'clock tonight a large party of citizens and invited guests partook of a handsome banquet, and closed the day with pledges to the success of the first completed of Sheffield's five furnaces.

New Orleans Cotton Report.

New Orleans, December 29.—[Special.]—Liverpool continues to take daily a large quantity of spots, the sales today being again fifteen thousand and the tone active. New York improved several points, which it lost and gained twice during the day. Our market, however, did not respond as much, owing to the rather large stock of spots here, which depressed the near months. The continuously bad weather of last week prevented sales, as cotton could not be held during its prevalence. Holders are, therefore, taking advantage of the present good demand to sell, and with an average of six to seven thousand bales per day, it will not take long to make them easy in money, and then they will be able to be more independent than at present. Receipts at ports today were larger than expected, owing to unlooked-for heavy movement at West Point' Virginia, where receipts were 8,200 bales. Notwithstanding this, however, New York closed very steady. We partly explain this by reason of expectation of lighter receipts at interior towns than expected, which were telegraphed to us today, as pointing to about 64,000 bales.

Glenny & Violett.

The Rate War in the West.

Chicago, December 29.—The Illinois freight rate war is still being prosecuted with vigor, but as the roads are not publishing regular tariffs, but make private rates to shippers, there is not as much excitement as there would be otherwise. What the exact rates from Chicago to East St. Louis and other Illinois towns are is hard to tell, but it is generally admitted that they are very low. There is little freight being shipped west from Chicago to Illinois points, notwithstanding the low rates, but as far as can be ascertained the Chicago and Alton gets the bulk of business. This road seems determined to keep about 20 per cent below competing lines. From St. Louis the rates to Chicago and all Illinois points are getting as badly demoralized as from Chicago west. The general opinion is that the war will not long be confined to Illinois, but will spread to all territory west. Low Illinois rates naturally affect rates to points beyond as combined locals are less than through rates.

Mr. Sexton Very Ill.

Dublin, December 29.—Mr. Sexton's illness has assumed a dangerous phase. His condition causes his friends much anxiety.

Cork, December 29.—The government official who is charged with criminally assaulting three young girls, is Major Bishop, governor of the county jail. The police authorities refuse to prosecute Bishop.

THE BRUNSWICK AND WESTERN

Passes into the Hands of Friends of the Plant System.

New York, December 29.—[Special.]—The negotiations for the purchase and sale of the Brunswick and Western railroad were concluded today. The entire capital stock was formally delivered to the purchasing syndicate and duly paid for. This syndicate includes prominent capitalists largely interested in the Savannah, Florida and Western, and it is, therefore, fair to assume that hereafter the road will be run and operated in harmony with the Plant system.

Tomorrow night a party of distinguished gentlemen, prominently identified with the Georgia company, will leave here for Savannah to attend the Central railroad annual election. The party will consist of James Swann, Emanuel Lehman, Alfred Sully, John C. Calhoun and G. E. Kissell, of Kissell & Co. Messrs. Swan and Lehman are appointed by the Georgia company as a committee to cast its vote at the Central election, and that being a majority of the whole Central stock, will determine the results of the election. After their special business is over in Savannah, the party will probably make an extended trip through the south, visiting the coal fields of Alabama, the mineral regions of Georgia and Tennessee, and several of the principal cities of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. The party is a thoroughly representative company of influential, and strong men financially. They are all firm believers in the flattering prospects of the south, and liberal contributors by investment and indorsement of its vast development. They deserve a hearty welcome and most generous treatment wherever they go, and such reception of them will be hospitality and courtesy well bestowed.

COLUMBIA'S COCK-FIGHT.

North Carolina Wins the Prize from South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., December 29.—[Special.]—The cocking main between North Carolina and South Carolina, which has been in progress at Nat Eison's licensed cock-pit in this city for the past three days, was concluded today, North Carolina winning the contest by one battle. Seventeen battles were fought, of which South Carolina won eight. The details of today's fight follow:

Tenth fight—North Carolina blue-red cock, weight 5 pounds 7 ounces; South Carolina red dominick comb and gill, 5 pounds 6 ounces. The South Carolina cock won.

Eleventh fight—North Carolina robin-breasted red, 5 pounds 9 ounces; South Carolina, dark red, same weight. North Carolina won.

Twelfth fight—North Carolina robin-breasted red, 5 pounds 9 ounces; South Carolina same, 5 pounds 8 ounces. South Carolina won.

Thirteenth fight—North Carolina blue-red, 5 pounds 10 ounces; South Carolina black-breasted gray, rose comb and gills, same weight. North Carolina won.

Fourteenth fight—North Carolina blue red, 5 pounds 11 ounces; South Carolina robin red breasted red, same weight. North Carolina won.

Fifteenth fight—North Carolina blue red, 5 pounds 11 ounces; South Carolina blue breasted gray, same weight. South Carolina won.

Sixteenth fight—North Carolina ginger breasted red, 5 pounds 14 ounces; South Carolina black breasted, duck wing gray, 5 pounds 13 ounces. South Carolina won.

Seventeenth fight—North Carolina partridge breasted red, 6 pounds 4 ounces; South Carolina guinea dominick, 6 pounds 6 ounces. North Carolina won.

Several thousand dollars have changed hands on the result of the contest. Individual fighting is still in progress, and will continue throughout the week, and probably until January 8th, when the new state law prohibiting the sport within three miles of any chartered institution of learning, goes in effect.

MEETING OF PUBLISHERS

In the Interest of International Copyright—Organization Perfected.

New York, Dec. 29.—The World says: If the combined efforts of authors and publishers can bring it about, the present session of congress is likely to pass some measure providing for an international copyright. At the suggestion of George Walton Greene, secretary of the Authors Copyright league, concerning the desirability of appointing a committee from the authors' league, to secure an international copyright, a call was issued for a meeting of publishers at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon. The call was signed by all publishers of this city and Boston: The J. B. Lippincott company, of Philadelphia; Cushing & Baily, of Baltimore; Robert Clark, of Cincinnati, and A. C. McClurg, of Chicago. The meeting yesterday afternoon was accordingly a thoroughly representative one. It was decided to organize with the name of the American Publishers' Copyright association. Wm. H. Appleton was elected president, George Haven Putnam secretary, and Charles Scribner treasurer. The executive committee is composed of the three officers above named and Joseph W. Harper, A. D. Randolph and Dan A. Cestes, New York, H. O. Houghton, Boston, and Craig and Lippincott, Philadelphia. Membership is to be limited to American publishers who favor international copyright. The executive committee was instructed to co-operate with the authors' committee to do whatever might be done to secure the passage of an international copyright measure at the present session of congress.

A CASHIER PLEADS GUILTY.

A Little Surprise in a Philadelphia Court-Room.

Philadelphia, December 29.—Just before the commonwealth closed this evening in the trial of Thomas L. Huggard, cashier of Shackamaxon bank, Samuel P. Milligan, paying and receiving teller, and George W. Bumm and William H. Bumb, sons of the late president of the bank, charged with conspiracy to defraud, counsel for Huggard, who previously remained a silent participant in the case, arose and said:

May it please the court, I desire, on behalf of my client, to withdraw the plea of not guilty and enter one of guilty.

The plea was accepted, and Huggard was called to the stand as a witness for the commonwealth. Shackamaxon bank suspended on May 29, 1887, with a shortage of $400,000. Legal proceedings were begun in the civil courts for the purpose of collecting from the stockholders sufficient moneys to liquidate the debts, and criminal suits, charging conspiracy to defraud, was brought against Huggard, Milligan and the Bumm brothers.

John J. Littleton Buried.

Nashville, Tenn., December 29.—[Special.] At 10 o'clock this morning the funeral services over the body of John J. Littleton were held at the cathedral, Bishop Rademacher delivering an affecting sermon. There was a large assemblage present, and nearly all of them followed the body to Mount Calvary cemetery, where the remains were deposited in the vault. The coffin was covered with floral tributes. Many telegrams from all over the United States have been sent the stricken wife.

A Gale in Nova Scotia.

Halifax, N. S., December 29.—A terrific southeast gale prevailed last night and caused extensive damage to shipping in the harbor. All vessels in port were more or less injured and in some cases warves were damaged. Several vessels sank and others were wrecked at the wharves and in the harbor. The wind at St. John, N. B., reached the velocity of 70 to 80 miles an hour and some damage was done to the wharves and shipping, but nothing serious.

Cruelty to Sailors.

London, December 29.—Captain Paynter and Second Mate Fischer, of the British bark Embleton, have been charged at Sunderland with the grossest cruelty toward the crew of their vessel during the voyage from San Francisco to Sunderland. Three of the crew jumped overboard to escape the cruel treatment; another succumbed to his injuries, and a fifth was landed in an almost dying condition. Paynter and Fischer were both remanded.

A Sleeping Car Decision.

St. Paul, December 29.—The state railroad commissioners today issued per-emptory orders that after January 1st, each upper berth in any sleeping car, run or operated upon any road in this state shall be and remain closed whenever the berth beneath the same shall be occupied by a passenger until such upper berth shall be needed for actual occupancy by some other passenger requiring the same,

Locomotive Works Cut Down.

Pittsburg, December 29.—H. K. Porter & Co., locomotive manufacturers, have suspended one-third of their employes on account of lack of orders. When trade improves, the men will be given their old positions.

Strikers Return to Work.

Fall River, Mass., December 29.—The spinners of Stafford mills who struck Saturday afternoon returned to work this morning and the factory is running as usual. The authorities will try to remedy the causes which occasioned the falling off in wages.

ABOUT ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Stories of Interest About the Sagacity of the Lower Kingdom.

In the Instructor for September 14, writes J. N. Loughborough, I noticed an article with the heading, "Can Birds Talks?" that called to mind a circumstance which occurred here in California, and which several of my friends have requested me to write out for the Instructor.

During the summer of 1870, while residing in Heudsburg, we had among our Spanish hens a mother with nine chickens. This hen at length sickened and died with the comb disease. Her chicks were only about four weeks old and could scratch but little for themselves. The weak mother would go around with them, putting down her bill to indicate where they were to scratch. She soon became too weak for this. Soon after, we noticed all of her chicks standing around her in a sort of half circle, with their eyes looking piteously toward her, "peeping" mournfully, she in turn giving faint "chirps." At this all the other fowls came around her, and each seemed to have something to say. After about fifteen minutes had been spent in this manner, a healthy young dominick hen that was laying eggs every day, and had shown no signs of even desiring to set, stepped out from among the rest and took her position by the side of the sick hen. Upon this, the mother hen gave a few faint "chirps," which all the chicks answered with a "chirp." Then the mother looked towards the dominick and gave two or three "clucks," to which the dominick responded for the first time with "cluck! cluck!" and the chickens answered with "peep! peep!" in concert, and all rushed up to the dominick. The mother hen gave two or three more farewell "chirps" and the new mother walked off with the brood, clucking and scratching as vigorously for them as though she had herself hatched the brood. The dominick and brood never went near the mother hen again. She died the next day; and dominick hovered and faithfully raised the chicks committed to her trust.

Whatever others may think of this, it seemed to the writer and those who witnessed the transaction as genuine a case of giving away children before death as we witness among human kind. These creatures must have had communication with each other respecting the matter, at least judging from their actions, and the old saying that "Actions speak louder than words" was literally true in this case.

How Animals are Killed in Switzerland.

The following description of how beeves are killed at Basle, in Switzerland, is taken from the United States consular reports on cattle and dairy farming: A large slaughtering place has been built by the city government on the bank of the Rhine, just below the city, and put under the control of an accomplished veterinary surgeon, who controls all the operations of killing the animals and preparing the meat. This man has invented the instrument shown in the illustration for killing the animals. It consists of a mask or plate, which has a short steel gun fastened to it. This is fastened to the horns by straps and the cartridge in the end is fired by tapping the iron pin in the end of the gun and driving it against the cartridge. The bullet pierces the center of the brain and is buried in the spinal marrow, causing instantaneous and painless death. The ox walks without fear or apprehension to the shambles, a touch is given to the fatal needle, and the huge creature drops utterly dead and incapable of suffering. The bleeding is perfect.

Edmund Yates' Dog.

Authors, dogs, and the river Thames—that reminds me, says the London correspondent of The Bookbuyer for September, that another notable dog, belonging to a notable author, "Nelly," the property of Edmund Yates, has just come to an untimely end. Every one who is a friend of the editor of the World was a friend of his dog. I had a letter from him the other day in which he said: "We are all well, but quite broken-hearted, for our dear old Nelly—the colley, whose praises you sang—had to be put out of the way last night. She was blind, fell into the mill-stream, was carried right through the mill-house, and passed through two enormous wheels, at work, and came out into the mill-tail, where she was picked up! Not a bone broken, but evidently some internal injury, for she lingered for a week, when inflammation set in, and I gave orders for her destruction. She has been my constant companion, day and night, walking, riding, driving, lunching, for nine years, and was the sweetest and most affectionate creature that ever breathed!"

A Farmer's Intelligent Mare.

New York Sun: Farmer Wm. H. Ellis, of Bloomingburg, N. Y., owns a little mare called Whitefoot that is remarkably intelligent and kind. Every schoolday morning Whitefoot hauls Mr. Ellis' two little girls in a wagon to the schoolhouse, a mile from home, and after leaving the children there the little mare turns around and trots back to her master's house without any driver. When the school-closing hour approaches, Mr. Ellis hitches Whitefoot up and starts her off alone for the schoolhouse, and in due time she comes back with the little girls. She is so careful and expert in passing vehicles on the road that she never has a collision or damages any of her horse gear. On a recent Sunday night, Mr. Ellis' hired man drove Whitefoot over to Middletown on his way to New York. Before embarking on the cars here he tacked a piece of paper to the wagon seat containing this notice: "Don't stop this mare. She belongs to Wm. H. Ellis, Bloomingburg, and will go home all right," and then turning the mare's head homeward, he let her go. Sure enough, she covered the distance, a long nine miles, in saftety, and at a pace that brought her home in about an hour.

Dead Robins Made to Do Duty on a Ball Dress.

At a recent dance in London, says the News, an English lady wore a skirt studded with birds. It is with a lively sentiment of disgust that one records the fact, while the student of human nature can scarcely fail to trace a coarseness of fiber under such a dress. To wear the dead bodies of little birds as trimmings implies an absence of those finer sympathies which, while they may be all most said to be woman's prerogative, are yet to be found accompanying the manliest natures. To see a beautiful woman decked out with these little feathered dead things puts such a one out of tune with her beauty; and a plain woman dressed in murdered robins becomes repulsive when one realizes that all these happy little heaven-given lives have been sacrificed for her adornment. If dress were the true expression of the wearer only a Messalina or a Tarpeia would appear thus clad. Are there not flowers enough and busy florists to keep up the supply of harmless trimmings?

Two Bad Boys and a Bear.

Two bad sons of Farmer Peck, who lives on the Upper Hornet creek, Idaho, went hunting on a recent Sunday. They found a bear cub and shot it. Then they came upon a full grown cinnamon bear, and fired at and missed it. The bear started for the boys, and the eldest, aged sixteen, stood his ground and with a second shot broke bruin's leg. The animal didn't stop. The boy clubbed his gun and tried to strike the bear, who knocked the gun from his hands and caught his arm in his mouth. Then the younger boy, aged twelve, ran up and putting his gun to the bear's head blew out his brains and saved his brother's life.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PERSONAL.

Harry Lynan, ticket broker, 30 Wall street, buys and sells railroad tickets. d3m

Two-cent stamps for sale at Constitution business office. Open all day. tf

Colonel Charles D. Phillips, of Marietta, who was shot by N. T. Bullock, was getting along all right last night.

A good Dinner 10 cents.
A better Dinner 15 cents.
A best Dinner 25 cents,
Extra Dinner 35 cents.

W. F. Stokes & Co.,

15 Marietta St.

N. B—Meals at all hours day and night.
dec29—d2w bot 2d col 5pE O D

A GALA NIGHT.

The Holiday Exercises at the First M. E. Church Last Night.

The basement of the First Methodist Episcopal church last night was densely packed by a large and appreciative audience.

An evergreen arch over the stage bore in gilt letters the legend "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year," illuminated by little candles.

When the curtain rolled up, a class sang with decided sweetness "Christ our King."

Mr. J. C. Courtney, the superintendent, in a happy little speech welcomed the audience. After which the Rev. H. C. Morrison offered prayer.

The entire congregation rose to their feet and united in singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

This was followed by a recitation by Lizzie May Powell, "The Old Meeting House." Little Ruthie Smith gave an interesting recitation.

The audience then united in singing "Glory to God in the Highest."

Santa Claus, clad in white vestments, entered the room, and was greeted with applause. He made quite an ornate and elaborate address on his life and history and his wonderful reindeers. At the conclusion of his remarks the distribution of presents commenced. The name of a scholar was called, the present was handed out to the committee, and was by them turned over to the recipient of the gift. The school is a large one, and the distribution occupied some time, but not only did every child get a present, but many got several. The children were all delighted beyond measure, and went home with pleasing recollections of the Christmas tree of 1887.

THE PET STOCK SHOW.

Preparations for the Poultry and Bench Show are Going On.

The preparations for the poultry and bench show continue on a great scale.

Dr. Foute, at the station house, is quite an authority in such matters, and the reporter asked him yesterday at the station house:

"What do you think of the prospects for a good show?"

"I think the prospects are very good, indeed. It will be a much bigger affair than it was last year, and that's saying a good deal for it. You know people prophesied last year that it could not amount to much, because it was a new thing, and we were working under so many disadvantages. But it was a big success, and this year it is bound to be even a bigger one."

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Fritz Bryan Is Better—Will Rasbury Is Restless—Mr. Selig Improving.

Fritz Bryan was alive when the last information was received from Clarkston yesterday afternoon. He rested nicely night before last and appeared to be much better yesterday. So much better, indeed, that slight hopes of his recovery are entertained. Mrs. Bryan reached her home yesterday.

Will Rasburry was alive last night, but quite restless. During the day, yesterday, indications of pneumonia were apparent, and caused his physicians to become uneasy. His condition, though worse than during the day, is not considered hopeless.

Mr. Speer, the McDonough man who was injured on the Whitehall street crossing Monday night, is improving.

Mr. Selig, who was thrown from his wagon Tuesday, is better.

THE RAG PICKER.

An Old Colored Woman Makes a Good Living—Fat Hogs and Money Off of the Waste.

From the Athens, Ga., Banner.

Seeing an old negro woman on Thomas street with a sack on her arm, down in the gutter raking up a lot of waste corn, the reporter accosted her and asked after her business.

"I am simply gathering up a good living from what you people throw away. I have picked up trash cotton around on the street and carried it home and washed it out, and have already sold two good bales of cotton and got the money for it. This is no small amount for me to make in a season. I have fattened two large hogs off of the waste corn and watermelon rinds and other things thrown on the streets, and have now two more that I expect to have ready for market by spring. I sold," said the ragpicker, as she made a dive for a blade of fodder, "the most of the two hogs killed, but kept enough to do me through the winter. I live," said the old woman, "a great deal better than people who seemingly do a larger business than I do."

"Do you ever find any money in your rounds?"

"I picked up a ten dollar bill, not long since, near the insurance office, and no man can guess how happy I was. I went and paid my house rent and doctor's bill at once. I very often pick up small amounts, but nothing larger than a ten cent piece."

The old woman saw a lock of cotton blowing across the street, and cutting her sentence in the middle went for it, picking up every blade of fodder and other things that came in her way.

A TRAGEDY ON THE PLAINS.

How Jim Woods was Killed by Lightning After Rebuking a Blashemer.

From the Kansas City Times.

"The average cow-boy," said a cattle-dealer last night at the St. James hotel, "does not bother himself about religion. The creeds and isms that worry civilization are as a sealed book to the rattler, who is distinctively a fatalist. He believes that when the time comes for him to go over the range nothing can stand death off, and no matter what danger he faces previous to that time no deadly harm can come. The arch-destroyer of the boys is lightning. More cow-boys meet death from this source than from any other.

"One night, when a party of us were driving a herd across the staked plains, we had hardly made camp when a fierce storm, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning, settled overhead. The crashes of thunder fairly shook the earth, and the lightning seemed to dance from the tips of the cattle's horns. You see, when the cattle become wet, the steam arising from them forms a body of superheated air that rises upward two hundred or three hundred feet. In the absence of a tree, mountain or any better conductor, the lightning runs down this column of heated air. It is then almost sure to be attracted by the steel guns and trappings carried by the cowboy.

"Well, that wild night the whole gang was kept busy preventing a stampede. One of the party was Woods, as good a man as ever straddled a broncho. Jim had a premonition that his end was near at hand. All day he had been talking about his old mother back in the east and the girl he used to go with. Well, when the storm broke, Jim went about his work with a white face and a listless manner. In the gang and stationed next to Jim was a young Texan, loud-mouthed and blasphemous. Every time a loud peal of thunder sounded and the lightning flashed unusually bright, the young bravado raised his clenched fist to the sky and uttered a volley of oaths.

"'Go on, yer ole pelter, ye can't hit us. We're thunder-proof, we air.'

"As quick as thought Jim pulled up alongside the sacrilegious scamp, and, pulling a six-shooter, shoved it into the blasphemer's face. His face was as white as chalk as he screeched:

"'Git around on the other side, ye miserable skunk, er I'll shoot ye full of lead. Ye can't include me in none of yer defis. My time's comin' soon enuf without 'speshully invitin' it. Now stampede.'

"The Texan fairly flew, and not a second too soon, for the flash of lightning and the thunder crash that followed took the soul of Jim Woods along with it. One of the boys hurried to the spot and found Jim and his pony stiff and dead."

A Bull and a Locomotive: A Story With a Touching Moral.

From the New York Herald.

That was a very pretty fight on the East Pennsylvania railroad between a locomotive and a bull. There was only one round, which lasted about ten seconds, but we venture to say that no other bull on the planet, not even one of the Wall street kind, was ever so surprised as that one.

He tore along the track in front of the engine for a while, and then, concluding that he would settle the question of right of way, turned, lowered his horns and just "went for" that locomotive, which had a speed of say seventy-five miles an hour. The crash was something terrible, but the bull went up into the air on an exploring expedition and landed in a field on the other side of a stone wall. As he stood gazing at the engine he had a bewildered look in his tearful eye, as though he had been suddenly hit by something, but exactly what he didn't know.

Every thinking man in the country will see that this pathetic story foreshadows the fate of the republican party next year.

HIS DIARY OF WHIPPINGS.

A Record of Events on Which a Chicago Husband Seeks Divorce.

Chicago, December 27.—Frederick A. Rowley filed a bill for divorce today against Florence, his wife. Frederick had a penchant for diaries and when he was married to Florence at Indianapolis on the 24th of May, 1886, he invested in a beautiful book, on the white pages of which each evening he intended to write the story of his marital bliss. Some of these pages were submitted in the bill filed this morning, of which the following are samples:

September 11, 1886.—Florence assaulted me with a large knife, and threatened to kill me.

September 15.—She beat me continually with whatever she could lay her hands on.

October 15.—My wife flourished a revolver at me, threatening to bore me full of holes.

November 15.—The woman assaulted me today with a hot flat iron. I was terribly bruised and burned.

January 10, 1887.—My wife today resorted to that old chestnut, the umbrella. She pounded me with it and demoralized the weapon.

March 1.—Florence went on a high old drunk today. She created a scene at a public hotel, and I feel terribly disgraced.

September 25.—I thought that female had exhausted her ingenuity in beating me, but today she came up with a new device. She did me up with a cover for a soap dish. It was a brand-new soap dish, and my head feels as if I had been drunk for a week.

October 3.—The old umbrella was resurrected again today and made to do valuable service in thumping me. I can't stand this much longer.

Since the above events transpired Frederick was compelled to fly for his life. His bride has gone to Buffolo, and if he can get a divorce he will be happy.

Fires Yesterday.

Charleston, S. C., December 29.—Fire broke out in Williston, in Barnwell county, this morning and spread rapidly in spite of the exertion of citizens. A special to the News and Courier gives the losses as follows: W. H. Kenndy, $10,500; H. K. Adderson, $2,300, and others small losses. The total loss is over $100,000; insurance, about $75,000.

New Orleans, La., December 29.—Fire at Moss Point, Miss., last night destroyed ten houses, including J. H. Nouble's store, a new hotel and glass factory. Loss, $21,000.

Rich, But Very Drunk.

Cincinnati, December 29.—Patrick O'Brien, of Iowa, was picked up by the police last night insensible from liquor and cold, in one of the worst localities in the city, and taken to a station house. He had eight thousand dollars in cash, six thousand in checks and a quantity of valuable jewelery on his person, but he would have frozen to death if the police had not found him.

He Killed the Baby.

Philadelphia, December 29.—John North went home drunk last night and found his wife nursing their baby. He quarrelled with her and struck at her with his fist, but she turned her head to avoid the blow and it fell upon the child's head, crushing its skull and causing instant death. The tragedy sobered North so that he quietly submitted to arrest.

New Orleans Races.

New Orleans, December 29.—Light attendance at the races today.

First race, three-quarters of a mile, Jim Williams won, Probus second, Jim Nave third. Time 1:25.

Second race, seven-eights of a mile, Phil Lewis won, Black Knight second, Jessie third. Time 1:43.

Third race, one-half mile, Pat Moran won, Katie Mc. second, Hallie B. third. Time 0:55.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs, Lomax won, Jonva second, General Price third. Time 1:02.

A Fight with Swords.

Paris, December 29.—M. Mayor, director of the Gaulois, and De Woestyne, formerly Paris correspondent for New York papers, fought a duel with swords today. Mayor disarmed De Woestyne in the second bout. In the fourth and last bout Mayor was slightly wounded in the arm.

A Master Workman Acquitted.

New York, December 29.—Master Workman James E. Quinn, of the Knights of Labor, was tried and acquitted today by the court of special sessions on the charge of assaulting a newspaper reporter.

The First Colored Voter.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The first colored man to vote in the United States lives in Perth Amboy, N. J. The man who enjoys this proud distinction is Thomas Peterson more familiarly known to his neighbors as "Tom Mundy." The fifteenth amendment was adopted March 30, 1870, and was published in the morning papers the next day. On March 31 a special election was held in Perth Amboy to decide whether a new city charter was to be adopted. Peterson was the first negro in Perth Amboy who went to the polls and deposited a vote, and since it has been proved beyond a doubt that there was no other election, either regular or special, in any other town or village in the United States, the reputation of being the first negro voter belongs to him. As Peterson himself puts it: "The chance of there having been an election prior thereto is of the most homeopathic and infinitesimal small kind."

Decoration day, 1884, was a red-letter day to Peterson. On that day a medal was publicly presented to him by the citizens of Perth Amboy. It is a large one of solid gold. On its face is a medallion of Abraham Lincoln; on the reverse is the inscription:

Presented by Citizens of
Perth Amboy, N. J.,
to
Thomas Peterson,
The first colored voter in the
United States under the Fifteenth Amendment, at an
election held in that city
March 31, 1870.

The presentation speech was made by William Patterson, now a judge of court of errors and appeals, in the city council chamber, Ex-Mayor Chapman, of Perth Amboy, presiding.

Peterson was born in Metuchen, N. J., in 1824, when his father lived at service in the Mundy family. He is, therefore, 63 years of age. His mother is still living, being over 90 years of age. Peterson is now a man of some prominence in his town. He has many times served on the county grand jury. A brother was recently elected a justice of the peace in Plainfield, N. J.

Eight Hundred Dollars for an Egg.

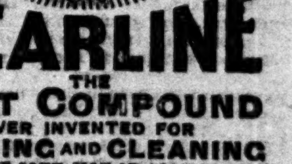
From the St. James Gazette.

At Mr. J. C. Stevens's auction rooms, in King street, Covent garden, this week, a large number of ornithologists assembled to witness the sale of an egg of the great auk.

Before offering the lot Mr. Stevens remarked that in 1880 two eggs of this bird, both of which had been broken, were sold by him, and that they fetched 100 and 102 guineas respectively. Of the recorded eggs twenty-five were in eighteen museums and forty-one in nineteen private collections—forty-three out of the sixty-one being in Great Britain.

The first bid of twenty guineas was made by a well-known ornithologist, and this was followed by 60 guineas from L. Field, to whom the egg was eventually knocked down at 160 guineas.

JAMES PYLE'S



PEARLINE

THE BEST COMPOUND EVER INVENTED FOR WASHING AND CLEANING IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER Without Harm to FABRIC or HANDS.

SAVES TIME, LABOR and SOAP amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers, but see that VILE COUNTERFEITS are not urged upon you. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE ARTICLE, and ALWAYS bears the name of JAMES PYLE, New York.

MRS. EMMA L. CLARK.

Concert, Oratorio, or Soprano Church and Vocal Instruction.

Address 17 WASHINGTON STREET, Atlanta, Ga.

pod1 pw

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., New York.

At Wholesale by Wyly & Greene, Atlanta, Georgia.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday and Saturday, December 30 and 31. | Saturday Matinee.

EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE—THE CHARMING COMEDIENNE,

KATIE PUTNAM,

Supported by a Company of Ladies and Gentlemen of Professional Reputation and Standing.

FRIDAY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, Miss Putnam's Latest and Greatest Success,

"ERMA The ELF"

SATURDAY NIGHT,

"LENA The MADCAP."

Sparkling Music, Pretty Songs, Dances, Etc. Prices—$1, 50c and 25c. Reserved seats at Miller's.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, JANUARY 2 and 3. | TUESDAY MATINEE AT 2.

The Greatest Play of the Age!

The Success of Two Continents!

Mr. William Gillette's American Drama,

HELD BY THE ENEMY

Presented by the Original New York Cast.

PHENOMENAL RUN!
350 Nights in New York.
100 Nights in Boston.
75 Nights in San Francisco.
200 Nights in London.

And now running with unparalleled success in Australia! Greatest of all Madison Square Theater successes!

Prices: $1, 50 and 25c. Reserved seats at Miller's.

TELEPHONES.

HELLO!

There are now over Nine Hundred Telephone Subscribers connected with the Atlanta

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

We think it a matter of public interest to know how many persons in each line of business in the city have Telephones, and the names of those who thus manifest their enterprise.

We propose to publish the names of one or two classes, each day, of our Telephone subscribers until the entire list is gone through with, which embraces over thirty different classes of business.

We print today the names of the

RETAIL GROCERS

who have Telephone stations.

Tomorrow we will print those of the

ATTORNEYS

We shall be glad to have the orders of those who need telephones.

W. J. COLE, Dist. Supt. | W. T. GENTRY, Manager. H. H. JACKSON, Asst. Mgr.

December 30th, 1887.

RETAIL GROCERS.

1024—Baker, D J.
327—Bell, Madison.
1054—Boyd, Jas S.
1118—Bradley, E L.
894—Bronk, Al.
1068—Buzbee, C K.
896—Caldwell, R H, West End.
606—Carlton & Son, J M B.
830—Cortell, E H.
429—Corrigan, John.
908—Culberson, O. I, West End.
904—Dittler, Alex.
468—Dohme, Robt.
673—Duffy, J J.
459—Duncan & Camp.
438—Eubanks, Robt S.
1127—Faith, J F.
623—Farlinger, A W.
679—Ford, Chas D.
832—Foster, J H & W A.
(8)—Fowler & Co.
918—Fuller & Co, Edgar.
536—Fuller, J C.
559—Gammel, J H.
368—Glass, S C.
1023—Hancock & Co, W A.
74—Hanye & Dunlop.
302—Harwell, W D.
811—Hogan, W J.
134—Hoge, T H.
624—Holbrook, A L.
451—Hoyt & Thorn.
549—Huff, H T.
594—Johnston, J M.
628—Kamper, C J.
62—Karwisch, H.
1036—Kilpatrick & Co, J W.
481—Laird, Wm.
831—Little, W W.
125—Morris & Co, H R.
322—Marion, S.
66—Mayson, T C, Marietta street.
757—Mayson, T C, Peachtree street.
1135—Mayson & Copelan, Edgewood.
1117—Mell, J R, Edgewood.
517—Middlebrook, W M.
495—Mitchell, I S.
1052—Mitchell & Dimmock.
139—Morris, S A & J A.
311—Morris & Son.
442—Peck, Wilson & Co.
92—Powell & Bro, J J.
666—Prior, G S.
588—Ragsdale, I N.
854—Rice, W W.
691—Roberts, W J.
601—Robertson & Co, E A.
1023—Schikan, J J.
460—Sherard & Co, T J.
376—Simmons, C J & L D.
63—Smith & Wilson.
456—Spencer & Hancock.
557—Stamps, Oscar L.
71—Stewart, W F.
372—Sullivan, S W.
762—Tappan & Co, W L.
475—Wilkins, Samuel.
323—Woodward, James.
42—Wright & Illley.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R'Y.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville...7 20 a m	*No. 12—for Rome, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis...1 05 p m
*No. 11—from New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis...3 2. p m	*No. 14—for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati and Memphis...7 40 a m
*No. 13—from Cincinnati and Nashville...6 45 p m	*No. 13—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville...7 05 p m
*No. 16—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville...10 10 p m	*No. 15—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville...6 10 a m
*No. 15, from N. Y., Knoxville and Alabama points...6 00 am	*No. 16, for Knoxville and New York...10 20 p m
No. 12—From Hawkinsville and Macon...11 40 a m	No. 11—for Macon and Hawkinsville...5 00 p m

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From Sav'h*...7 15 a m	To Savannah*...6 50 a m
" Bar'sville†...8 5 a m	To Macon*...10 00 p m
" Bar'sville†...9 50 a m	To Hapeville†...12 01 p m
" Macon*...1 15 p m	To Macon*...2 30 p m
" Hapeville†...1 40 p m	To Barnesville†...3 00 p m
" Sav'h*...5 40 p m	To Barnesville†...5 00 p m
" Macon*...10 35 p m	To Savannah*...7 15 p m

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga*...9 50 a m	To Chattanooga*...7 50 a m
" Chat'ga*...6 30 a m	To Chattanooga*...1 40 p m
" Marietta...8 30 a m	To Rome...3 45 p m
" Rome...11 05 a m	To Marietta...4 40 p m
" Chat'ga*...1 46 p m	To Chattanooga*...5 50 p m
" Chat'ga*...6 48 p m	To Chattan'ga*...11 15 p m

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montg'ry*...6 13 a m	To Montgomery*...1 15 p m
" West P't*...10 10 a m	To West Point*...4 55 p m
" Montg'ry*...1 57 p m	To Montgom'ry*...11 30 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*...6 30 a m	To Augusta*...8 00 a m
" Covington*...7 55 a m	To Decatur...9 00 a m
" Decatur...10 15 a m	To Clarkston...12 10 p m
" Augusta*...1 00 p m	To Augusta*...2 45 p m
" Clarkston...2 20 p m	To Covington...6 15 p m
" Augusta*...5 45 p m	To Augusta*...9 00 p m
" Decatur...4 55 p m	To Decatur...4 00 p m

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad.)

From Lula...8 25 am	*To Charlotte...7 40 pm
*From Charlotte...12 20 pm	*To Lula...4 30 pm
*From Charlotte...9 40 pm	*To Charlotte...6 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*From Starkville...6 15 a m	To Birming'm*...1 25 pm
From Tallapoosa...8 50 a m	To Tallapoosa...5 00 pm
*From Birm'g'm...5 45 p m	*To Starkville...10 00 pm

*Daily—†Daily except Sunday—‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

BROKERS AND BANKERS.

CAPITAL CITY BANK,

OF ATLANTA, GA.,
COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS

Capital and Undivided Profits, $452,000.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

—)TRANSACTED(—

Collections made direct on all points in the United States and remitted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers is respectfully solicited. Special feature made of the Savings' Department. Interest paid on time deposits. oct 15 tf

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

Of Atlanta, Ga.
—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—
Capital and Undivided Profits,
$375,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER AND DEALER IN

BONDS AND STOCKS

Will collect dividends and interest free of any charge for personal services.

WANTED,

100 Shares Tallapoosa Land, Mining & M'f'g Co Stock
100 Shares Capital City Land and Imp. Co. Stock.
50 Shares Georgia Imp. Co. Stock.
50 Shares Atlanta Banking Co.
THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.,
29 E. Alabama street.

OFFICE OF THE

Americus, Preston & Lumpkin R. R. Co

AMERICUS, GA., December 13, 1887.

COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY falling due January 1st, will be paid at maturity at the National Park bank, New York, at this office, or at the office of W. H. Patterson, 24 South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.
dec18-30d fincol S. H. HAWKINS, President.

JOSEPH A. HALL,

20 SOUTH BROAD ST.,
STOCKS AND BONDS
ov12—tf finu

NORTH SIDE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 7 Pryor Street.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Accounts of manufacturers, country merchants and farmers received. Accommodations extended as far as consistent to sound banking. We draw drafts payable in all parts of Europe, pay interest on special deposits and make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
dec11 dly

W. H. PATTERSON,

Bond and Stock Broker,
24 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.
FOR SALE.

Capital City Land and Improvement Stock.
Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
State of Georgia Bonds.
City of Atlanta Bonds.
Central Railroad Debentures.
Other securities bought and sold.

JAMES' BANK. CAPITAL $100,000. ALLOWS interest payable on demand 4 to 6 per cent per annum. Loans money, buys and sell exchange. New customers solicited. John H. & A. L. James. m

DRESSMAKING.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN
IMPORTER OF
Wraps and Costumes.
DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
62 West 46th St., NEW YORK.

T. J. SHEPARD & CO.,

114 Whitehall Street.
CHEAP CASH GROCERIES.

14 pounds Granulated Sugar...$1.00
10 pounds O. K. Lard...1.00
45 pounds Grits...1.00
Cassard's Baltimore Ham...13c pound
Best Flour on the market...$6.00 barrel
25 Barrels choice Apples.
50 Boxes Indian River Oranges. Get our prices before buying. 1m

OPIUM HABIT CURED
IN FIFTEEN DAYS.
NO CURE NO PAY.

All I ask is a trial, and a PERMANENT CURE IS GUARANTEED. Address J. A. NELMS, M. D., P. O. Box 62 or No. 22 Wheat St., Atlanta, Ga. tf

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 29, 1887.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.	R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked.
New Ga., 4½ 20 year...106		107½	Ga 6s, 1910...112½		—
Ga. 6s, 1889...103		104	Ga. 6s, 1922...114		—
Ga. 7s, gold...105		107	Cent. 7s, 1893...103		—
Ga. 7s, 1896...118		—	C., C. & A. 1st.109		—
S. C. Brown...105		—	A. & C. 1st...118		—
Savannah 5s...103		105	A. & C. inc...101		—
Atl'ta 8s, 1902.125		—	W. of A. 1st...102		103
Atl'ta 8s, 1892.110		112	do. 2d...105		107
Atl'ta 7s, 1904.120½		—	Ga. Pac. 1st...107		109
Atl'ta 7s, 1899.115		—	Ga. Pac. 2d...45		—
Atl'ta 6s, L. D.110		—	Am'cus, Prest. &L'mkn 1st 7s.107½		110
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.100		105	M. & N. G. 1st.100		—
Atlanta 5s...105½		107	Ga. Mid. & Glf 1st 6s, 1926...92		94
Atlanta 4½s...102		103	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Augusta 7s...113		—	Georgia...198		200
Macon 6s...112		114	At. & Char...80		—
Columbus 5s...98		—	Southwest'n...125		—
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			S. Carolina...5		10
Atlanta Nat'l.200		300	Central...120		—
Merch'ts B'k..130		140	Central deb...100		102
B'k State Ga...140		—	Aug. & Sav...125		130
Gate City Nat.120		140	A. & W. Pt...110		112
Capital City...95		100	do. deb...102		104
RAILROAD BONDS.			C., C. & A...25		35
Ga. 6s, 1897...107		—			

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The stock market today was equally dull with that of yesterday, but there was more interest in trading and prices were firm to strong almost from the opening to the close. Interest in the market centered chiefly in Vanderbilt stocks, all of which were strong on expectation of increase in the rate of dividends tomorrow. The aspect of the strike on the Reading road was second in point of interest, but the general opinion on the street was that it amounted to little or nothing as far as affecting earnings of the road was concerned, and the stock was firm on largely decreased business. London was a free buyer all around the room this morning, though the interruption of messages by the storm had a tendency to curtail out of town business. After the stocks mentioned Union Pacific, Richmond Terminal and St. Paul were active and strong, and special movements in Norfolk and Western preferred, St. Paul and Duluth and Nickle Plate preferred attracted attention. The opening was slightly higher but extremely dull, but prices advanced slowly but steadily, with a slight set-back, until the close of business, closing dull but strong at about the best prices of the day. Total sales 176,000 shares. Norfolk and Western preferred is up 1⅝, St. Paul and Duluth 1¼, Nickle Plate preferred 1⅜, St. Paul and Consolidated Gas 1¼ each and Lackawanna 1 per cent, and others fractional amounts.

Exchange dull but steady at 483½@4.87. Money firm at 3@6, closing offered at 2. Subtreasury balances: Coin $131,618,000; currency, $9,764,000. Governments dull but firm; 4s 126¾; 4½s 108. State bonds dull but steady.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5...	108	N. O. Pac. 1st...	75½
do. Class B 5s...	110	N. Y. Central...	109⅞
Ga. 7s mortgage...	105	Norfolk & W'n pre...	43⅞
N. C. 6s...	120	Northern Pacific...	22
do. 4s...	96½	do. preferred...	46⅞
S. C. con. Brown...	108	Pacific Mail...	35¾
Tenn. settlement 6s...	72¼	Reading...	66
Virginia 6s...	48	Rich. & Allegheny...	5
Virginia consols...	40	Richmond & Dan...	—
Chesap'ke & Ohio...	3	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l...	23⅛
Chicago & N. W...	107¾	Rock Island...	112
do. preferred...	139½	St. Paul...	76⅛
Del. & Lack...	130½	do. preferred...	112¼
Erie...	28⅞	Texas Pacific...	25⅜
East Tenn., new...	10¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	29
Lake Shore...	95⅞	Union Pacific...	58¼
L. & N...	61⅜	N. J. Central...	75⅞
Memphis & Char...	51	Missouri Pacific...	89⅞
Mobile & Ohio...	9	Western Union...	77½
N. & C...	77	Cotton oil trust cert...	29⅞

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. ‖Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 29, 1887.

Net receipts for 5 days 160,281 bales, against 192,061 bales last year; exports 111,372 bales; last year 135,862 bales; stock 1,042,267 bales; last year 1,103,017 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
December	10.45@10.49	10.54@10.55
January	10.50@10.53	10.57@10.58
February	10.61@10.62	10.68@10.69
March	10.73@...	10.78@10.79
April	10.84@...	10.88@10.89
May	10.96@...	10.97@10.98
June	11.02@...	11.05@11.06
July	11.06@11.07	11.10@11.11
August	11.10@...	11.14@11.15
September	10.68@...	10.68@10.70
October	10.26@10.30	10.30@10.32

Closed very steady; sales 91,800 bales.

Local—Cotton quiet; middling 9 11-16c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	9
Air-line Railroad	25
Georgia Railroad	10
Central Railroad	340
Western and Atlantic Railroad	14
West Point Railroad	—
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad	12
Georgia Pacific Railroad	17
A. and F	—
Total	427
Receipts previously	92,790
Total	93,217
Stock September 1	81
Grand total	93,298

SHIPMENTS.

Shipped today	450
Shipped previously	72,361
Taken by local spinners	1,380
Total	74,191
Stock on hand	19,107

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	427
Same time last year	74
Showing an increase of	353
Receipts for the week	2,779
Same week last year	2,415
Showing an increase of	364
Receipts since September 1	93,217
Same time last year	111,982
Showing a decrease of	18,765

NEW YORK, December 29—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: The main feature has been the ability to hold the market. Little that could be called a new demand came in, and there was a corresponding absence of a desire to sell, leaving the position subject again almost wholly to local influence. This was improved by one of the larger operators, who seemed to stand under the position from the outset and caught up every declining tendency, with rates touching some 6@8 points above last evening, and ruling pretty firmly, though the extreme was not fully sustained to the close. Foreign affairs remain about as before, and port receipts are ranging a trifle above the calculation.

NEW YORK, December 29—[Special.]—From Hubbard, Price & Co., through John S. Ernest: Much firmness has been shown today, and on the slight reaction good buying has kept prices steady with an advancing tendency. The market opened at about yesterday's quotations, but even on the first call a stronger feeling was shown and operators began buying, as has been their custom lately on the slightest encouragement. A gain of seven points was made during the day, and only partly lost before the close. The feeling in favor of a probable better market is based upon a lighter interior movement, it being expected that the figures of the week will show a material reduction, making the total less than had been estimated. The market is now prepared for this, and has discounted small returns. The purchases of the day have gone into good hands and the buying lends strength to the prevailing sentiment in favor of better prices. Operators are, however, mixed in their views, inclining to the bull side because of the influences at work. Liverpool opened unchanged, closing quiet with small fluctuations. Telegrams from the south are giving evidence of exhaustion in some places. A telegram from Milledgeville reads: "Not more than 5 per cent behind." A very marked decline in receipts will probably move upward, although a curtail movement is expected, and in part discounted. Heavy port receipts today failed to make much impression, it being believed that these are no indication of the movement from the country. This general acquiescence of opinion is a source of weakness to the market, for any disappointment in the shape of a heavier movement, or a decrease in the buying must be a disappointment: So long, however, as operators absorb the offerings much decline cannot be looked for. If the heavy port receipts influence Liverpool cotton may be for sale tomorrow.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 29—12:15 p. m.—Cotton active and unchanged; middling uplands 5⅝; middling Orleans 5 13-16; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 14,000; American 10,200; uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 42-64, 5 43-64; December and January delivery 5 42-64; January and February delivery 5 42-64; February and March delivery 5 43-64, 5 44-64; March and April delivery 5 44-64, 5 45-64; April and May delivery 5 47-64; May and June delivery 5 49-64; June and July delivery 5 51-64, 5 50-64; July and August delivery 5 53-64, 5 52-64; futures opened dull but steady.

LIVERPOOL, December 29—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 8,000 bales; uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 42-64, value; December and January delivery 5 42-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 42-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 43-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 44-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 46-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 48-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 50-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 52-64, sellers; futures easy.

LIVERPOOL, December 29—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 43-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 42-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 42-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 43-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 44-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 46-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 48-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 50-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 52-64, buyers; futures closed quiet.

NEW YORK, December 29—Cotton firm; sales 114 bales; middling uplands 10 9-16; middling Orleans 10 11-16; net receipts 660; gross 6,788; consolidated net receipts 31,657; exports to Great Britain 23,550; to France 4,240; to continent 8,007; stock —.

GALVESTON, December 29—Cotton firm; middling 9 15-16; net receipts 3,199 bales; gross 3,199; sales 2,242; stock 89,520; exports to Great Britain 3,838; to continent 7,008; coastwise 2,978.

NORFOLK, December 29—Cotton firm; middling 10 1-16; net receipts 3,263 bales; gross 3,263; stock 53,447; sales 3,561; exports coastwise 1,427.

BALTIMORE, December 29—Cotton nominal; middling 10⅜; net receipts 1,092 bales; gross 1,172; sales none; stock 14,093; sales to spinners 50; exports to Great Britain 200; coastwise 662.

BOSTON, December 29—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅜; net receipts 406 bales; gross 6,796; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 1,544.

WILMINGTON, December 29—Cotton steady; middling 9⅞; net receipts 542 bales; gross 542; sales none; stock 22,955.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29—Cotton firm; middling 10⅝; net receipts 484 bales; gross 520; sales none; stock 25,586.

SAVANNAH, December 29—Cotton steady; middling 9⅝; net receipts 4,136 bales; gross 4,136; sales 1,600; stock 142,021; exports to Great Britain 7,285.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29—Cotton steady; middling 9⅞; net receipts 6,586 bales; gross 6,586; sales 6,500; stock 398,503; exports to Great Britain 7,400; to France 4,240; to continent 1,048.

MOBILE, December 29—Cotton quiet; middling 9 13-16; net receipts 1,685 bales; gross 1,699; sales 500; stock 47,897; exports coastwise 1,423.

MEMPHIS, December 29—Cotton firm; middling 9¾; net receipts 2,323 bales; shipments 3,513; sales 5,000; stock 185,507.

AUGUSTA, December 29—Cotton steady; middling 9 13-16; net receipts 650 bales; shipments—; sales 1,318.

CHARLESTON, December 29—Cotton steady; middling 9 15-16; net receipts 1,400 bales; gross 1,400; sales none; stock 61,828.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, December 29—The markets on 'change today opened dull and uninteresting. The opening prices were: May wheat 85¼; May corn 55½; May pork $15.57½. In the first hour pork ran up to $15.65 and back to $15.62½, and at that figure there were plenty of buyers. The fluctuations in May wheat during this hour were 85@85¼, and May corn ranged from 54@54½. Later a heavy selling of wheat carried May down to 84¾, but it speedily advanced again to 84⅞ and held steadily around this figure. The rallying price of corn was 54¼, and the market was dull and uninteresting. There was some heavy sales of lard which carried it down from 8.17½@8.10. Just before the close of the morning session there was a little bulge in wheat caused by free buying by a part of the local traders who had sold themselves short. Corn firmed up in sympathy.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
January	78⅛	78⅞	78⅞
February	78⅞	79¼	79¼
May	85¼	85⅝	85½
CORN—			
December	49¼	49¼	49¼
January	49¼	49¼	49¼
May	54½	54½	54½
OATS—			
January	31	31	31
February	31	31	31
May	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛
PORK—			
January	14 97½	15 05	15 05
May	15 57½	15 67½	15 65
LARD—			
January	7 82½	7 82½	7 75
February	7 92½	7 92½	7 85
May	8 17½	8 20	8 12½
SHORT RIBS—			
January	7 67½	8 70	7 70
February	7 82½	7 85	7 85
May	8 10	8 15	8 10

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 29, 1887.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 29—Flour—Best patent $5.50; extra fancy $5.00; fancy $4.50; extra family $4.25@4.05; choice family $4.00; family $3.50@$3.75; extra $3.50. Wheat — New Tennessee 95@97c; new Georgia 85. Bran—Large sacks $1.15; small 1.15. Corn Meal — Plain 68c; bolted 68c. Pea Meal — $1.00@$1.10. Grits—$4.15. Corn—Choice white 67c; No. 2 white Tennessee 66c; No. 2 mixed 65c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 45@47c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.10; small bales $1.10; No. 1 large bales $1.10; small bales $1.10; clover 95c; wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock —.

NEW YORK, December 29—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $3.25@$4.00; good to choice $4.10@$5.00. Wheat, options opened ⅛@⅜c lower but afterwards rallied ⅜@⅝c, closing firm with speculation moderate, mainly in May; cash firm but rather quiet; No. 2 red December 91⅛@91¼; February 92⅝@93⅛; May 95 3-16@95⅞. Corn opened ⅛@⅜c lower but later recovered, closing firm; No. 2 January 62@62¼; February 62¼@62⅝; May 62⅞@63¼. Oats ⅛c higher, closing firm; mixed western 37@39½; No. 2 January 38⅛; February 39⅜; May 40⅛@40⅜. Hops in light request; state 4@17; California 6@15.

BALTIMORE, December 29—Flour firm; demand better; Howard street and western superfine $2.37@$2.75; extra $3.00@$3.60; family $4.00@$4.35; city mills superfine $2.37@$2.6.; extra $3.00@$3.62; Rio brands $4.50@$4.75. Wheat, southern firm; western easier and quiet; southern red 90@92; amber 9 @93; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot 86¼ bid. Corn, southern steady and firm; white 5.@56; yellow 54@56.

ST. LOUIS, December 29—Flour quiet. Wheat, No 2 red fall cash 82½@83; December 81⅞@82; January 81⅞; May 85⅞@86½. Corn, No. 2 mixed cash 47@47¼; 47@47¼; January 47⅛@47¼; May 50⅛@50⅜. Oats, No. 2 mixed cash 31¾; May 33⅛@33⅜.

CHICAGO, December 29—Cash quotations were as follows; Flour steady; winter wheat $3.90@$4.35; spring wheat $3.40@4.25; spring patent $3.50@$4.80. No. 2 spring wheat 77⅞@78; No. 3 do. 65@68; No. 2 red 81. No. 2 corn 49⅛@49¼. No. 2 oats 31@31⅛.

CINCINNATI, December 29—Flour strong; family $3.30@$3.45; fancy $3.75@$3.90. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red 89@90. Corn stronger: No. 2 mixed 52@53¼. Oats barely steady; No. 2 mixed 34¼.

LOUISVILLE, December 29—Grain steady. Wheat, No. 2 red 86; longberry 86. Corn, No. 2 mixed 54; do. white 57. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 34; No. 2 white 34½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 29—Coffee—Firm; in good demand. We quote: Choice 23½c; prime 22½c; good 21½c; fair 20½c; low grade 19c. Sugar—Cut loaf 8c; powdered 8c; standard granulated 7¾c; standard A 7½c; extra C 7c; yellow extra C 6½c. Syrups—New Orleans choice 50@55c; prime 33@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 75c; Cloves 35c. Allspice 12½c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. Ginger 16c. Mace 60c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls $15.00; ½ bbls $6.75; kits 80c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₱ 100 cakes. Candles — Full weight 11c. Matches — Round wood ₱ gross $1.15; ₱ 200 $2.50; ₱ 3.50; ₱ 400 $4.50. Soda—in kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 5½c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 14c; factory 13c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29—Coffee in light demand but holders firm: Rio cargoes common to prime 17 @20¼. Sugar fairly active and a shade higher; Louisiana open kettle choice 4¼; prime to strictly prime 4 -16; good fair to fully fair 4⅛; common to good common 3 @3⅞; centrifugals, plantation granulated 6⅝; choice white 6; off white 5⅞@6; choice yellow clarified 5 -1 ; prime do. 5 7-16@5½; off do. 5 5-16@5⅜; seconds 5@5⅜. Molasses circular: open kettle fancy 48; choice 35@37; strictly prime 32@33; good prime 26@27; prime 22@23; common 25; fair to good fair 15@16; good common 22@24; centrifugals, strictly prime 20@22; good prime 18@19; prime 16@17; fair to good fair 15@16; common to good common 18@21. Louisiana syrup 20@.6. Rice in fair demand; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4⅜@5¼.

NEW YORK, December 29—Coffee fair Rio steady at 18¾; options generally steady and moderately active; No. 7 Rio December 16.50@16.60; January 16.30@16.35; February 16.20@16.25; May 16.05@16.15. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining 5 3-16; refined firm; C 5¼@5⅜; extra C 5⅛@5⅜; white extra C 5¼@5⅞; yellow 5⅛@5¼; off A 6@6⅛; mould A 7⅛; standard A 6⅝; confectioners A 6⅞; cut loaf and crushed 7¾; powdered 7⅛; granulated 7; cubes 7¼. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, new crop, 36@48; extra heavy black strap 13. Rice steady and quiet; domestic 4½@5⅜.

Provisions.

NEW YORK, December 29—Pork firm; old mess $14.50@$14.75; new $15.50@$16.00. Middles nominal. Lard opened 4@6 points lower and moderately active; western steam spot 8.00@8.05; January 7.99@8.03; February 8.08@8.13; May 8.28@8.34; city steam 7.85; refined to continent 8.00.

ST. LOUIS, December 29—Provisions easy. Pork, new $14.75. Lard 7.37½. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 5.75@6.00; long clear and clear ribs 7.67½@7.75; short clear 8.00. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.50; long clear 8.50; short ribs 8.50; short clear 8.67½; hams 10½@12.

LOUISVILLE, December 29—Provisions steady. Bacon, clear rib sides 8¾; clear sides 9¼; shoulders nominal. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 7.90; clear sides 8½; partly cured shoulders 6.00. Mess pork $16.00. Hams, sugar-cured 11½@12. Lard, prime leaf 9.

CHICAGO, December 29—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $14.90@$15.00. Lard 7.72½@7.75. Short ribs loose 7.70. Dry salted shoulders boxed 5.90@6.00; short clear sides boxed 8.05@8.10.

CINCINNATI, December 29—Pork firm at $15.50. Lard quiet at 7.60. Bulk meats quiet but firm; short ribs 7½. Bacon quiet but firm; short ribs —; short clear 9.

ATLANTA, December 29—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8⅛c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@14½c. Lard—Pure leaf, tierces 9¾c; refined 8¾c.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, December 29—Turpentine firm at 35; rosin firm; strained 82½; good strained 87½; tar firm at $1.00; crude turpentine firm: hard $1.00; yellow dip $1.90; virgin $1.90.

SAVANNAH, December 29—Turpentine firm at 36; sales — barrels; rosin quiet at 90; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, December 29—Turpentine quiet at 35; rosin quiet; good strained 85.

NEW YORK, December 29—Rosin quiet at $1.05@$1.10; turpentine steady at 3 .

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, December 29—Apples—$3.50@$4.25 ₱ bbl. Lemons—$3.50@$4.00. Oranges—$3.25@$3.50. Cocoanuts—7c. Pineapples—$2.00 ₱ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.75@$2.00; grapes 7½@12½c ₱ lb. Figs — 18@18c. Raisins — New London $3.25; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—13c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 6@8c, sundried peaches 6@8c; sundried peaches pealed 12c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, December 29—Market steady. Horseshoes $4.25@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 32@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Well-buckets $3.50@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2¾c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, $2.50; steel $2.60. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ₱ lb 5@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.60.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, December 29—Eggs—22½c. Butter—Gilt edge 25@27c; choice Tennessee 20@22½c; othes grades 10@15. Poultry—Hens 20@22½; young chickens large 12½@15. Irish Potatoes—$2.50@$3.00. Sweet Potatoes—40@50c. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10c. Onions—$3.50@$3.75. Cabbage—1½@2c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, December 29—Horses—Plug $65@90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$125; 15 to 15½ hands $135@$160.

CINCINNATI, December 29—Hogs active and higher; common and light $4.2 @$5.3 ; packing and butchers $5.40@$5.75.

Whisky.

CINCINNATI, December 29—Whisky steady at $1.05.

ST. LOUIS, December 29—Whisky steady at $1.05.

CHICAGO, December 29—Whisky $1.10.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, December 29—Bagging 1½ lbs 6⅝c; 1¾ lbs 6⅞c; $1.2lbs 7⅛; 1⅞ lbs 7⅜c; 2 lbs 7⅝c; ¼ lbs 8½c. Ties 1⅗.

THE PATENT
WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR
IS THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT ON THE
CHARTER OAK STOVES

It produces Practical Results in Baking and Roasting never before attained in any Cooking Apparatus, and will Revolutionize the Present Methods of Cooking

ITS THEORY

Is, that all Food Baked or Roasted, should be cooked in fresh air freely admitted to the oven. This is done by discarding the close oven door heretofore used, and substituting for it a door containing a sheet of Wire Gauze nearly as large as the door itself.

Through this Gauze Door the air freely circulates, facilitating the process of cooking, and producing food that is unequalled in flavor and nutrition, and actually cooked with less consumption of fuel than in an oven with a closed door.

It makes an enormous saving in the weight of meat. It also produces larger Loaves of Bread, requires less attention from the cook, and promotes the health of the family by the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE FOOD COOKED IN IT.

OPINION OF AN EXPERT.

MRS. MARY B. WELCH, Teacher Domestic Economy, Iowa State University, says: "My deliberate judgment is that the oven of the Range, as compared with others, is not only more equally heated in every part—front as well as rear—but as a result of its superior ventilation the food placed therein is better cooked, while retaining a sweeter flavor, and a larger proportion of its best juices. I find, also, that the consumption of fuel in this Range is much less than any other for same work."

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LIST
EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO., ST. LOUIS.

FOR SALE by A. P. STEWART & CO.,
69 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
Jan 15—tues thur sun mon wky wo e

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO.

The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest.

The following schedule in effect Dec. 4th, 1887:

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily
Leave Atlanta	1 15 p m	11 30 p m
Arrive Newnan	2 38 p m	1 12 a m
" LaGrange	3 43 p m	1 45 a m
" West Point	4 17 p m	3 12 a m
" Opelika	5 00 p m	4 05 a m
Arrive Columbus	6 20 p m	11 35 a m
Arrive Montgomery	7 15 p m	7 00 a m
Arrive Pensacola	5 00 p m	2 00 a m
Arrive Mobile	2 15 a m	1 50 a m
Arrive New Orleans	7 10 a m	7 20 p m
Arrive Houston, Tex	9 40 p m	2 45 a m
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT VIA AKRON AND Q. & C. ROUTE.		
Arrive Selma	9 35 a m	12 30 p m
" Akron		6 30 p m
" Meridian		11 00 p m
" Vicksburg		10 30 a m
" Shreveport		8 15 p m

NORTHBOUND.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily
Leave New Orleans	8 10 p m	7 20 a m
" Mobile	1 00 a m	1 25 p m
" Pensacola	10 20 p m	1 05 p m
" Akron		7 00 a m
" Selma		10 00 a m
" Montgomery	8 00 a m	8 20 p m
" Columbus	8 40 a m	12 00 p m
" Opelika	10 12 a m	10 55 p m
" West Point	10 56 a m	11 53 p m
" LaGrange	11 25 a m	12 27 a m
" Newnan	12 30 p m	1 45 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 57 p m	3 20 a m

Trains 50 and 51 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Washington and New Orleans.

CHAS. H. CROMWELL,
Gen'l Pass. Agent.
CECIL GABBETT,
Gen'l Manager, Montgomery, Ala.
A. J. ORME,
Gen'l Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
JOHN A. GEE,
Passenger Agent.

THE ATLANTA & FLORIDA RAILROAD

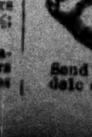
The following schedule will go into effect on the Atlanta and Florida Railroad on December 28th, 1887:

No. 1.	No. 3.	Miles	READ DOWN. / READ UP.	Miles	No. 2.	No. 4.
A. M.	P. M.				A. M.	P. M.
7 00	4 00	0	Lv Atlanta Ar	3	9 00	6 00
7 20	4 20	3	Rosel'd Jun	5	8 40	5 40
7 40	4 40	8	Hapeville	6	6 20	5 20
8 00	5 00	14	McCollough	2	8 00	5 00
8 10	5 10	16	McTravis	3	7 40	4 40
8 25	5 25	19	Camp Creek	3	7 23	4 25
8 40	5 40	22	Thunderb'lt	2	7 10	4 10
8 42	5 55	24	ArLaF'v'll Lv		7 00	4 00

No. 3 will leave from, and No. 2 will arrive at Peters street crossing.

No. 1 will leave from, and No. 4 will arrive at Atlanta Glass Works.

JOHN N. DUNN, President. H. L. COLLIER, Chief Eng. H. C. HARRIS, General Manager.



Ohio Improved Chesters
Warranted cholera proof. Express prepaid. Wins 1st prizes in the States and Foreign Countries. 2 weighed 2806 lbs. Send for description and price of these famous hogs, also fowls. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Cleveland, O.
Send for facts and mention this paper.
dolc dec 15 dec29 jan9 feb16

EAST TENNESSEE, VA. & GA. RAILR'AD

(GEORGIA DIVISION.)

SOUTHBOUND.

Time Card in Effect November 27, 1887.

		No. 15	No. 13
Leave Atlanta	5 00 p m	6 10 a m	7 05 p m
Arrive Macon	8 30 p m	9 30 a m	10 15 p m
Leave Macon		9 35 a m	10 20 p m
Arrive Jesup		3 15 p m	3 13 a m
Leave Jesup		3 20 p m	3 20 a m
Arrive Waycross		4 40 p m	4 20 a m
Arrive Callahan		6 59 p m	6 30 a m
Arrive Jacksonville		7 45 p m	7 25 a m
Leave Waycross		7 20 p m	6 05 a m
Arrive Thomasville		10 55 p m	10 24 a m
Leave Jesup		3 35 p m	3 30 a m
Arrive Brunswick		5 35 p m	6 00 a m
Leave Jesup		6 16 p m	3 15 a m
Arrive Savannah		7 58 p m	6 10 a m
Arrive Charleston		1 15 a m	12 55 p m
NORTHWARD.			
Leave Atlanta	10 20 p m	7 49 a m	1 05 p m
Arrive Rome	1 16 a m	10 40 a m	4 10 p m
Leave Rome	1 21 a m	10 45 a m	4 15 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 24 a m	12 00 a m	5 30 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	4 50 a m	1 35 p m	7 00 p m

To Knoxville, Warm Springs, Asheville and the East, via Kennesaw Route.

	No. 16.	No. 12.	
Leave Atlanta	10 20 p m	1 05 p m	
Arrive Austell	1 03 p m	1 50 p m	
Leave Rockmart	12 27 a m	3 15 p m	
Arrive Rome	1 16 a m	4 10 p m	
Arrive Dalton	2 54 a m	5 30 p m	
Arrive Chattanooga	4 50 a m	7 00 p m	
Leave Chattanooga	9 30 a m	10 00 p m	
Arrive Cleveland	10 30 a m	11 25 p m	
Arrive Knoxville	1 50 p m	2 00 a m	
Leave Knoxville	2 10 p m	2 10 a m	6 30 p m
Arrive Morristown	3 38 p m	3 30 a m	7 50 p m
Leave Morristown	3 50 p m	7 45 a m	7 45 a m
Arrive Unaka	5 35 p m	9 20 a m	9 20 a m
Arrive Hot Springs	7 00 p m	11 15 a m	11 15 a m
Arrive Asheville	9 30 p m	1 10 p m	1 10 p m
Arrive Bristol	7 00 p m	5 45 a m	
Arrive Roanoke	2 15 a m	12 15 p m	
Arrive Lynchburg	3 45 a m	2 30 p m	
Arrive Charl'sville	6 00 a m	5 00 p m	
Arrive Washington	10 45 a m	9 40 p m	
Arrive Baltimore	12 46 n'n	10 20 p m	
Arrive Philad'phia	3 10 p m	6 00 a m	
Arrive New York	5 50 p m	3 20 a m	

No. 13 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car Atlanta to Jacksonville, Leighton sleeping cars Atanta to Brunswick.

No. 16 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car to Cincinnati.

No. 12 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car Chattanooga to Cincinnati.

No. 16 carries Pullman Buffet sleeping car Rome to Washington via Lynchburg.

No. 1 carries Pullman Buffet sleeping car Chattanooga to Washington via Lynchburg; also, one to New York via Roanoke and Shenandoah Valley; also, company's sleeping car Chattanooga to Knoxville, in which passengers can remain until 8 a. m.

Pullman buffett sleeping car leaves Atlanta at 7:35 a. m. for Cincinnati. First-class day coach leaves Atlanta at 10:20 p. m. for Waco, Tex., through without change or delay. Same train carries Pullman sleeping car to Memphis from Chattanooga.

B. W. WRENN,
G. P. & T. Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
L. J. ELLIS, A. G. P. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

THE GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE.

—W. & A. R. R.—

The following time card in effect Sunday, November 27, 1887.

NORTHBOUND—No. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta...7 50 a m
Arrive Dalton...11 40 a m
Arrive Chattanooga...1 00 p m
Stops at all important stations.

No. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta...1 40 p m
Arrive Dalton...5 34 p m
Arrive Chattanooga...7 05 p m

No. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday.
Leave Atlanta...3 45 p m
Arrive Rome...6 59 p m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday
Leave Atlanta...4 40 p m
Arrive Marietta...5 39 p m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta...11 15 p m
Arrive Chattanooga...4 37 a m

No. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta...5 50 p m
Arrive Dalton...9 53 p m
Arrive Chattanooga...11 35 p m
Stops at all important stations when signaled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 3 has first-class coach, daily, Waco, Texas, to Atlanta without change.

No. 1 has either Mann Boudoir Buffet or Pullman Palace Buffet and sleeping cars, daily, Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change, and first-class coach, daily, Jacksonville to Chattanooga without change and without extra charge.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.

No. 11 has either Pullman Palace Buffet or Mann Boudoir Buffet Sleeying car, daily, Waycross to Cincinnati without change, and has Pullman Palace sleeping cars Atlanta to Chattanooga, open for passengers at 9 00 p m.

No. 19 has Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change, and first-class coach Atlanta to Little Rock without change.

SOUTHBOUND.—No. 4 Express—Daily.
Leave Chattanooga...8 05 a m
Leave Dalton...9 47 a m
Arrive Atlanta...1 46 p m
Stops at all important way stations.

No. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga...1 15 p m
Arrive Atlanta...6 48 p m

No. 20 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga...1 30 a m
Arrive Atlanta...6 30 a m
Stops at all important way stations.

No. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga...5 05 p m
Arrive Atlanta...9 50 p m

No. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday.
Leave Rome...7 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta...11 05 a m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday
Leave Marietta...7 35 a m
Arrive Atlanta...8 35 a m

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 2 has first-class coach, daily, Waco, Texas, to Atlanta without change.

No. 4 has either Mann Boudoir Buffet or Pullman Palace Buffet and sleeping cars, daily, Cincinnati to Jacksonville without change, and first-class coach, daily, Chattanooga to Jacksonville without change and without extra charge.

No. 12 has either Pullman Palace Buffet or Mann Boudoir Buffet sleeping car, daily Cincinnati to Waycross, without change.

No. 20 has Pullman sleeper Nashville to Atlanta without change; Pullman sleeper Chattanooga to Atlanta, open for passengers at 9:00 p. m., and first-class coach Little Rock to Atlanta without change.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST
—AND—
MOST SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED LINE

Birmingham, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Points.

	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac.	1 25 p m	10 00 p m
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac.	8 30 p m	5 00 a m
Ar Meridian, Q. & C.	4 00 a m	
Ar New Orleans, Q. & C	9 30 a m	
Ar Vicksburg, Q. & C	10 30 a m	
Ar Shreveport, Q. & C	8 15 p m	
Ar Dallas, T. & P.	6 20 a m	
Ar Fort Worth, T. & P.	7 40 a m	

Memphis, Little Rock, Kansas City and the Northwest.

	No. 52.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac.	10 00 p m
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac.	5 00 a m
Ar Memphis, Q. & C.	5 30 p m
Ar Kansas City, Q. & C.	5 30 p m

Columbus, Miss., Starkeville, Aberdeen.D

	No. 52.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac.	10 00 p m
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac.	5 00 a m
Ar Columbus, Ga. Pac.	11 30 a m
Ar Artesia, Ga. Pac.	12 30 a m
Ar Starkeville, Ga. Pac.	1 30 p m

Nashville, Evansville and St. Louis.

	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac.	1 25 p m	10 00 p m
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac.	8 30 p m	5 00 a m
Ar Nashville, L. & N.	6 10 a m	6 40 p m
Ar St. Louis, L. & N.	7 20 p m	7 40 a m

Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Shreveport.

Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Birmingham.

Pullman Sleeping Cars Birmingham to Cincinnati, New Orleans, Memphis and Kansas City.

Great reduction in First and Second-class Tickets to all points West and Northwest.

A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agt. ALEX. S. THWEATT, Gen'l T. P. Agt.
—Atlanta, Ga.—
S. O. BEALL, Pass. Agt., Charlotte, N. C. B. F. WYLY, JR., Gen. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
G. S. BARNUM, Gen. Pass. Agt. I. Y. SAGE, General Manager.
Birmingham, Ala.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE NO. 9.

In Effect November 22, 1887.

South Bound.	Daily. No. 1.	No. 3.
Rome		
East Rome		
Holmes	6 30 am	2 30 pm
Holders	6 40 am	2 40 pm
Chambers	6 51 am	2 51 pm
New Bethel	7 02 am	3 02 pm
Summit	7 15 am	3 15 pm
Brooks	7 26 am	3 26 pm
Lake Creek	7 34 am	3 34 pm
Dyars	7 39 am	3 39 pm
Cedartown	7 52 am	3 52 pm
	8 10 am	4 10 pm

North Bound.	Daily. No. 2.	No. 4.
Cedartown	8 50 am	5 00 pm
Dyars	9 08 am	5 18 pm
Lake Creek	9 21 am	5 31 pm
Brooks	9 26 am	5 36 pm
Summit	9 35 am	5 45 pm
New Bethel	9 44 am	5 54 pm
Chambers	9 59 am	6 09 pm
Holders	10 08 am	6 18 pm
Holmes	10 21 am	6 31 pm
East Rome	10 30 am	6 40 pm
Rome		

All trains run to East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia passenger depot in East Rome.

Connect at Rome with East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and with Rome railroad at Cedartown with East and West Railroad of Alabama.

J. D. WILLIAMSON, President. F. H. HARRIS, Acting Supt.

THE MIDLAND ROUTE.

(Georgia Midland and Gulf R. R.)

Shortest, quickest and best route to Columbus, Union Springs, Troy and Eufaula. Schedule in effect November 27th, 1887.

DAILY—SOUTHBOUND.	52.	50.
Leave Atlanta via Central R R.	6 50 am	2 30 pm
" McDonough, G M & G.	7 15 am	
" Griffin, "	8 30 am	4 10 pm
Arrive Woodbury "	9 45 am	5 25 pm
" Warm Springs, "	10 15 am	5 50 pm
" Columbus, "	12 05 n'n	7 40 pm
Leave Columbus, M & G.	3 15 pm	
Arrive Union Springs, "	5 30 pm	
" Troy, "	7 15 pm	
" Eufaula, "	10 12 pm	

This is the only line running through coaches between Atlanta and Columbus without change.

DAILY—NORTHBOUND.	51.	53.
Leave Eufaula	4 37 am	
" Troy, M & G.	7 40 am	
" Union Springs, "	9 20 am	
Arrive Columbus, "	11 40 am	
Leave Columbus, G M & G.	4 15 am	8 00a
Arrive Warm Springs, "	6 10 pm	9 50a
" Woodbury, "	6 40 pm	10 15 a
" Griffin, "	7 50 pm	11 25 p
" McDonough, "		4 25 pm
" Atlanta, Central R R.	9 40 pm	1 15 pm

Close connection made in Union depot, Atlanta, with through sleepers for Washington, New York and the East. Also for Chattanooga, Nashville, Cincinnati and the Northwest.

C. W. CHEARS, Gen'l Pass. Agt., M. E. GRAY, Superintendent,
—Columbus, Ga.—

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER, AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 17th 1887.

Commencing Sunday, 18th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

Trains run by 90th meridian time.

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.
Leave Augusta...7 45 a m
Leave Washington...7 20 a m
Leave Athens...7 45 a m
Leave Gainesville...5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta...1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.
Leave Atlanta...
Leave Gainesville...2 45 p m
Arrive Athens...5 55 a m
Arrive Washington...7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta...7 20 p m
...8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No. 2 EAST—DAILY.	No. 1 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta...8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta...10 45 a m
Ar. Gainesville...8 25 p m	Lv. Macon...7 10 a m
Ar. Athens...5 05 p m	Lv. Milledgeville...9 15 a m
Ar. Washington...2 20 p m	Lv. Washington...11 20 a m
Ar. Milledgeville...4 13 p m	Lv. Athens...9 00 a m
Ar. Macon...6 00 p m	Ar. Gainesville...8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta...3 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta...5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST—DAILY.	No. 3 WEST—DAILY.
Lv. Atlanta...9 05 p m	Lv. Augusta...10 15 p m
Ar. Augusta...5 35 a m	Ar. Atlanta...6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta...9 27 a m	Lv. Decatur...9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur...9 30 a m	Ar. Atlanta...10 15 a m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta...6 15 p m	Lv. Covington...5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur...6 51 p m	Lv. Decatur...7 25 a m
Ar. Covington...8 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta...7 55 a m

CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta...12 10 p m	Lv. Clarkston...1 25 p m
Lv. Decatur...12 42 p m	Lv. Decatur...1 48 p m
Ar. Clarkston...12 57 p m	Ar. Atlanta...2 20 p m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY.

No. 31 WESTWARD.	No. 32 EASTWARD.
Lv. Camack...1 30 a m	Lv. Macon...6 30 p m
Ar. Macon...7 30 a m	Ar. Camack...11 00 p m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. This train makes close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers at and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Harlem for supper.

E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager,
JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.)

The Favorite Route East.

Double daily trains and elegant coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON, with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK
—AND—
MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.

Only thirty-one hours transit Atlanta to New York

Schedule in effect November 20, 1887.	Mail. No. 53.	Ex No
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 am	6 00 pm
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time)	8 40 am	7 00 pm
Arrive Charlotte	6 25 pm	5 06 am
" Salisbury	8 01 pm	6 54 am
" Greensboro	9 40 pm	8 28 am
" Danville	11 29 pm	10 10 am
" Lynchburg	2 00 am	1 15 pm
" Charlottesville	4 10 am	3 40 pm
" Washington	8 10 am	8 23 pm
" Baltimore	10 03 am	11 25 pm
" Philadelphia	12 35 pm	3 20 am
" New York	3 20 pm	6 20 am
" Boston	10 30 pm	3 00 pm
Leave Danville	12 01 am	10 35 am
Arrive Richmond	6 15 am	3 45 pm
" Norfolk	12 20 n'n	
" Baltimore via York river Line (daily except Monday)		8 00 am
Through trains from the East arrive at Atlanta	12 20 pm	9 40 pm
Leave Atlanta (city time)	6 05 p m	7 40 am
Arrive Spartanburg	2 17 a m	3 13 pm
" Hendersonville	5 53 a m	7 17 pm
" Asheville	7 00 a m	9 00 pm
" Hot Springs	9 00 a m	

Pullman Sleeping Car both ways on night trains between Atlanta and Asheville.

LULA ACCOMMODATION.
Daily except Sunday.
Leave Atlanta (city time)...4 30 pm
Arrive Gainesville (city time)...6 44 pm
Arrive Lula (city time)...7 12 pm

RETURNING.
Leave Lula (city time)...6 40 am
Leave Gainesville...6 05 am
Arrive Atlanta (city time)...8 25 am

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

	Daily No. 53.	D'y ex S'y No. 41.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 40 am	4 30 pm
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 50 am	8 30 pm

	Daily No. 50.	D'y ex S'y No. 32.
Leave Athens (city time)	7 35 am	5 00 pm
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	12 20 pm	9 40 pm

Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office and Kimball House, corner Pryor and Wall streets.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Washington, D. C.
L. L. McCLESKEY, D. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga. C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

A SMART NEGRO,

Who is Proud of His Race, and Has Views of His Own.

A VERY UNIQUE INTERVIEW WITH HIM

Containing Much That is New, Striking and Sensible for the Negroes to Ponder and Digest.

Mr. Charles H. J. Taylor, the United States minister resident and consul general to Monrovia, Liberia, reached Atlanta yesterday morning from Savannah, where he spent about a week among his friends. He lived in Savannah about eighteen years ago. He is a negro with a wonderful career. He is a barrister of the supreme court of the United States.

He began life as a slave. He has risen by his own efforts to a proud position and never fails to win the respect of all with whom he comes in contact. He is unquestionably the most advanced thinker of his race. He claims to be the "champion of a new idea." His views are thoroughly unique and he has no superior as a striking and original talker.

He is only thirty-one years of age, being the youngest minister in the diplomatic service.

He comes home on a leave of two months from Liberia, and has resigned his position, to take effect the 12th of next January. He proposes to devote his time and talents in the future to the uplifting of his race. He says that this labor is worth more to him than $5,000 a year as minister to Liberia. He is perfectly conscious of the great task before him, and while he does not think that the negro race will come to him all at once, he is confident that in the end his ideas will prevail. The negro, he says, has in the past been moved almost solely by emotion and passion; but he is changing daily, and ere long, as a race, he will not be satisfied to have his thinking done, as heretofore, by proxy, but will think for himself. He believes that it is necessary for the negroes to help own the country before they can hope to help to control it. He says, "So long as the race is satisfied to have the developed cities, industries, banks, insurance companies, railroads, and all great enterprises owned and controlled by white men just so long may we expect to see the white man in control. The leading motto of the negroes should be, 'The individual who will not work, should starve;' opposing on every hand the disposition to make $5 a week and spend $7; to care less for exhibition than for real worth. I want the negro to give the circus, the unistreet shows and the excursions the cold shoulder, and invest the money which he heretofore has been foolishly using in this manner, in buying dirt and educating his children."

"What do you think about the negro's religion?"

"If exhibitive worship carries anybody to heaven, the negro ought to get there—for he is instant in season and out of season—works hard throughout the revival period to get sinners converted and on the road to heaven, and is busy all the rest of the time watching the same ones with a view to get them out of the church and on the road to ruin."

"The negro," he continued, "is naturally a happy individual, and spends a dollar as though he was a millionaire. The only thing I regret in this connection is the fact that there is a tendency among the educated negroes who have some money to leave the race of their mothers. I want them to be thankful that they have learning and to go among the lowly of the race and lift them up. The negroes, in many things, are doing well. He owns property, has his teachers, preachers, journalists, professional men of every kind."

"What is he doing in the moral world?"

"He is very productive, doubles the race every twenty years. In 1907 there will be over 15,000,000 negroes in this country at the present rate of increase. He is evidently here to stay. Now what he is to do here is a question. I am afraid that, morally, to a large extent, the tendency is to imitate the vices of the whites, to the entire exclusion of the virtues. I charge this to the educational system in vogue in the country, and what he has been taught to observe in the past. Right here, I must say that it is the duty of the people who made the negro, in this country what he is, to take hold of him—not leave him alone—and make of him such a citizen as the perpetuity of the institutions of this country demand. I believe that if the whites of this country would pay more attention to the black people of this country than they do, towards making strong, intelligent men and women among them, and give less time to encouraging immigration of socialists and anarchists into this country (who are a threatening menace to our institutions) they would find in the near future that they had done the best thing for the country."

"What kind of legislation would you have for the negro?"

"Simply treat him like the rest of the citizens. Let him know that he has a citizenship which knows no legal inequality. The broad laws governing the people of this county should apply to whites and blacks alike. Throw the negro on his own resources. Let us see what he can do in the world of mind and in the world of matter. Don't give him position because he is a negro. Don't refuse him a place because he is black. But recognize on the grounds of merit, and merit alone. If he can't hoe his own row, 'tote his own skillet,' he should perish from the face of the earth. I say this as a negro, proud of the fact that a black woman was my mother. It makes me sick to hear negroes sending up baby appeals, as though they are a lot of babes, never to grow to manhood, whereasing and resolving in halls about their wrongs, when they, themselves, do more to perpetuate these evils than anybody else. I hate to hear a black man asking a white man to do for him what he will not do for himself. In order to be consistent, I claim that the negro must not ask white men to accept him into their hotels and other public places until the negroes who run barber shops, restaurants, and other public places, have the moral courage to accept their own race into them. I do not by this admit that a black man is any better off because he is admitted to places where white men go. If my boy goes to school and is rich in intellectual germs, the fact that no white boy attends that school will not prevent him from learning, all other things being equal; but if my boy is a "dummy" or a "stick," neither will a white boy sitting in a seat by him make him more susceptible of cultivation. What the negro wants most is race pride. He wants to believe that his race—"the checker-board" race, made up of persons so black that you can't get them any blacker, and so white that you can't get them any whiter—together, form a bouquet, and to him is the prettiest race that Jesus ever died for. Respect the women of the race. No people who failed to respect their ladies have ever amounted to anything. Stop caring for a name. Don't get angry because somebody calls you a negro instead of a colored man, because you are not colored. Black is the absence of color. Hence the black man cannot be called colored. All colors blended make white. Hereafter the white man must be called the colored man, and the heretofore colored man must be called a negro."

"Are you in favor of miscegenation?"

"No, sir. By no means must the negro be absorbed by intermarriage. I look upon it as not only being wrong, but sinful. 'A leopard cannot change his spots.' God has marked every world into different hues, shades or colors—the mineral, the vegetable and the animal. I regard a black mule as being as able to kick you into the middle of next week as a white mule. I have never heard of any war on the color question, except in the human family. I hope that the time will come when it will be a felony not only for a negro to go into the white race, but for a white man to go into the negro race. I want laws made making it a penitentiary offense for a white man going into a black man's female pasture, or for a negro to come into the white man's. Negro men care nothing for white women in the way of courtship and marriage. White men, I appeal to your manhood, please let the negro women alone. Let us enjoy each our own race."

"What about schools?"

"Give us equal facilities and we shall be satisfied. I am opposed to mixing the schools unless you mix the teachers, and as that is not likely, let us have separate schools, so that our young men and young women becoming educated may have something to do. I am opposed to mixed schools on another ground. There is a work for the teacher to do outside of the schoolroom. I notice that where white teach-

CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE NO. 9.

In Effect November 22, 1887.

South Bound.	Daily. No. 1.	Daily. No. 3.
Rome		
East Rome	6 30 am	2 30 pm
Holmes	6 40 am	2 40 pm
Holders	6 51 am	2 51 pm
Chambers	7 02 am	3 02 pm
New Bethel	7 15 am	3 15 pm
Summit	7 26 am	3 26 pm
Brooks	7 34 am	3 34 pm
Lake Creek	7 39 am	3 39 pm
Dyars	7 52 am	3 52 pm
Cedartown	8 10 am	4 10 pm

North Bound.	Daily. No. 2.	Daily. No. 4.
Cedartown	8 50 am	5 00 pm
Dyars	9 08 am	5 18 pm
Lake Creek	9 21 am	5 31 pm
Brooks	9 26 am	5 36 pm
Summit	9 35 am	5 45 pm
New Bethel	9 44 am	5 54 pm
Chambers	9 59 am	6 09 pm
Holders	10 08 am	6 18 pm
Holmes	10 21 am	6 31 pm
East Rome	10 30 am	6 40 pm
Rome		

All trains run to East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia passenger depot in East Rome.

Connect at Rome with East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and with Rome railroad a Cedartown with East and West Railroad of Alabama.

J. D. WILLIAMSON, President. F. H. HARRIS, Acting Supt.

THE MIDLAND ROUTE.

(Georgia Midland and Gulf R. R.)

Shortest, quickest and best route to Columbus, Union Springs, Troy and Eufaula. Schedule in effect November 27th, 1887.

DAILY—SOUTHBOUND.	52.	50.
Leave Atlanta via Central R R	6 50 am	2 30 pm
" McDonough, G M & G	7 15 am	
" Griffin,	8 30 am	4 10 pm
Arrive Woodbury "	9 45 am	5 25 pm
" Warm Springs, "	10 15 am	5 50 pm
" Columbus, "	12 05 n'n	7 40 pm
Leave Columbus, M & G	3 15 pm	......
Arrive Union Springs, "	5 30 pm	......
" Troy, "	7 15 pm	......
" Eufaula	10 12 pm	......

This is the only line running through coaches between Atlanta and Columbus without change.

DAILY—NORTHBOUND.	51.	53.
Leave Eufaula	4 37 am	......
" Troy, M & G	7 40 am	......
" Union Springs, "	9 20 am	......
Arrive Columbus, "	11 40 am	......
Leave Columbus, G M & G	4 15 am	8 00a
Arrive Warm Springs, "	6 10 pm	9 50a
" Woodbury, "	6 40 pm	10 15 a
" Griffin, "	7 50 pm	11 25 p
" McDonough, "		4 25 pm
" Atlanta, Central R R	9 40 pm	1 15 pm

Close connection made in Union depot, Atlanta, with through sleepers for Washington, New York and the East. Also for Chattanooga, Nashville, Cincinnati and the Northwest.

C. W. CHEARS, Gen'l Pass. Agt., M. E. GRAY, Superintendent, Columbus, Ga.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER, AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 17th 1887.

Commencing Sunday, 18th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

Trains run by 90th meridian time.

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.	
Leave Augusta	7 45 a m
Leave Washington	7 20 a m
Leave Athens	7 45 a m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.	
Leave Atlanta	2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Athens	7 20 p m
Arrive Washington	7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta	8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No. 2 EAST—DAILY.		No. 1 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta	10 45 a m
Ar. Gainesville	8 25 p m	Lv. Macon	7 10 a m
Ar. Athens	5 15 p m	Lv. Milledgeville	9 10 a m
Ar. Washington	2 20 p m	Lv. Washington	11 20 a m
Ar. Milledgeville	4 13 p m	Lv. Athens	9 00 a m
Ar. Macon	6 00 p m	Ar. Gainesville	8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta	3 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST—DAILY.		No. 3 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	9 00 p m	Lv. Augusta	10 15 p m
Ar. Augusta	5 00 a m	Ar. Atlanta	6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	9 27 a m	Lv. Decatur	9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur	9 39 a m	Ar. Atlanta	10 15 a m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	6 15 p m	Lv. Covington	5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur	6 51 p m	Lv. Decatur	7 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 a m

CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	12 10 p m	Lv. Clarkston	1 25 p m
Lv. Decatur	12 42 p m	Lv. Decatur	1 48 p m
Ar. Clarkston	12 57 p m	Ar. Atlanta	2 20 p m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY.

No. 31 WESTWARD.		No. 32 EASTWARD.	
Lv. Camack	1 30 a m	Lv. Macon	6 30 p m
Ar. Macon	7 30 a m	Ar. Camack	11 00 p m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled stop at any regular schedule flag station.

No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.

Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. This train makes close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest.

Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers at and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

No. 28 stops at Harlem for supper.

E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager,
JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.)

The Favorite Route East.

Double daily trains and elegant coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON, with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK —AND— MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.

Only thirty-one hours transit Atlanta to New York

Schedule in effect November 20, 1887.	Mail. No. 53.	Ex No
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 40 am	6 00 pm
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time)	8 40 am	7 00 pm
Arrive Charlotte	6 25 pm	5 05 am
" Salisbury	8 01 pm	6 54 am
" Greensboro	9 40 pm	8 28 am
" Danville	11 29 pm	10 10 am
" Lynchburg	2 00 am	1 15 pm
" Charlottesville	4 10 am	3 40 pm
" Washington	8 10 am	8 23 pm
" Baltimore	10 03 am	11 25 pm
" Philadelphia	12 35 pm	3 20 am
" New York	3 20 pm	6 20 am
" Boston	10 30 pm	3 00 pm
Leave Danville	12 01 am	10 35 am
Arrive Richmond	6 15 am	3 45 pm
" Norfolk	12 20 n'n	
" Baltimore via York river Line (daily except Monday)		8 00 am
Through trains from the East arrive at Atlanta	12 20 pm	9 40 pm
Leave Atlanta (city time)	6 05 p m	7 40 am
Arrive Spartanburg	2 17 a m	8 43 pm
" Hendersonville	5 53 a m	7 17 pm
" Asheville	7 00 a m	9 00 pm
" Hot Springs	9 00 a m	

Pullman Sleeping Car both ways on night trains between Atlanta and Asheville.

LULA ACCOMMODATION.
Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time)	4 30 pm
Arrive Gainesville (city time)	6 44 pm
Arrive Lula (city time)	7 12 pm
RETURNING.	
Leave Lula (city time)	6 40 am
Leave Gainesville	6 05 am
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	8 25 am

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

	Daily No. 53.	D'y ex S'y No. 41.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 40 am	4 30 pm
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 50 am	9 00 pm

	Daily No. 50.	D'y ex S'y No. 52.
Leave Athens (city time)	7 35 am	5 00 pm
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	12 20 pm	9 40 pm

Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office and Kimball House, corner Pryor and Wall streets.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Washington, D. C.
L. L. McCLESKEY, D. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

A SMART NEGRO,

Who is Proud of His Race, and Has Views of His Own.

A VERY UNIQUE INTERVIEW WITH HIM

Containing Much That is New, Striking and Sensible for the Negroes to Ponder and Digest.

Mr. Charles H. J. Taylor, the United States minister resident and consul general to Monrovia, Liberia, reached Atlanta yesterday morning from Savannah, where he spent about a week among his friends. He lived in Savannah about eighteen years ago. He is a negro with a wonderful career. He is a barrister of the supreme court of the United States.

He began life as a slave. He has risen by his own efforts to a proud position and never fails to win the respect of all with whom he comes in contact. He is unquestionably the most advanced thinker of his race. He claims to be the "champion of a new idea." His views are thoroughly unique and he has no superior as a striking and original talker.

He is only thirty-one years of age, being the youngest minister in the diplomatic service.

He comes home on a leave of two months from Liberia, and has resigned his position, to take effect the 12th of next January. He proposes to devote his time and talents in the future to the uplifting of his race. He says that this labor is worth more to him than $5,000 a year as minister to Liberia. He is perfectly conscious of the great task before him, and while he does not think that the negro race will come to him all at once, he is confident that in the end his ideas will prevail. The negro, he says, has in the past been moved almost solely by emotion and passion; but he is changing daily, and ere long, as a race, he will not be satisfied to have his thinking done, as heretofore, by proxy, but will think for himself. He believes that it is necessary for the negroes to help own the country before they can hope to help to control it. He says, "So long as the race is satisfied to have the developed cities, industries, banks, insurance companies, railroads, and all great enterprises owned and controlled by white men just so long may we expect to see the white man in control. The leading motto of the negroes should be, 'The individual who will not work, should starve;' opposing on every hand the disposition to make $5 a week and spend $7; to care less for exhibition than for real worth. I want the negro to give the circus, the unistreet shows and the excursions the cold shoulder, and invest the money which he heretofore has been foolishly using in this manner, in buying dirt and educating his children."

"What do you think about the negro's religion?"

"If exhibitive worship carries anybody to heaven, the negro ought to get there—for he is instant in season and out of season—works hard throughout the revival period to get sinners converted and on the road to heaven, and is busy all the rest of the time watching the same ones with a view to get them out of the church and on the road to ruin."

"The negro," he continued, "is nautrally a happy individual, and spends a dollar as though he was a millionaire. The only thing I regret in this connection is the fact that there is a tendency among the educated negroes who have some money to leave the race of their mothers. I want them to be thankful that they have learning and to go among the lowly of the race and lift them up. The negroes, in many things, are doing well. He owns property, has his teachers, preachers, journalists, professional men of every kind."

"What is he doing in the moral world?"

"He is very productive, doubles the race every twenty years. In 1907 there will be over 15,000,000 negroes in this country at the present rate of increase. He is evidently here to stay. Now what he is to do here is a question. I am afraid that, morally, to a large extent, the tendency is to imitate the vices of the whites, to the entire exclusion of the virtues. I charge this to the educational system in vogue in the country, and what he has been taught to observe in the past. Right here, I must say that it is the duty of the people who made the negro, in this country what he is, to take hold of him—not leave him alone—and make of him such a citizen as the perpetuity of the institutions of this country demand. I believe that if the whites of this country would pay more attention to the black people of this country than they do, towards making strong, intelligent men and women among them, and give less time to encouraging immigration of socialists and anarchists into this country (who are a threatening menace to our institutions) they would find in the near future that they had done the best thing for the country."

"What kind of legislation would you have for the negro?"

"Simply treat him like the rest of the citizens. Let him know that he has a citizenship which knows no legal inequality. The broad laws governing the people of this county should apply to whites and blacks alike. Throw the negro on his own resources. Let us see what he can do in the world of mind and in the world of matter. Don't give him position because he is a negro. Don't refuse him a place because he is black. But recognize on the grounds of merit, and merit alone. If he can't hoe his own row, 'tote his own skillet,' he should perish from the face of the earth. I say this as a negro, proud of the fact that a black woman was my mother. It makes me sick to hear negroes sending up baby appeals, as though they are a lot of babes, never to grow to manhood, whereasing and resolving in halls about their wrongs, when they, themselves, do more to perpetuate these evils than anybody else. I hate to hear a black man asking a white man to do for him what he will not do for himself. In order to be consistent, I claim that the negro must not ask white men to accept him into their hotels and other public places until the negroes who run barber shops, restaurants, and other public places, have the moral courage to accept their own race into them. I do not by this admit that a black man is any better off because he is admitted to places where white men go. If my boy goes to school and is rich in intellectual germs, the fact that no white boy attends that school will not prevent him from learning, all other things being equal; but if my boy is a "dummy" or a "stick," neither will a white boy sitting in a seat by him make him more susceptible of cultivation. What the negro wants most is race pride. He wants to believe that his race—"the checker-board" race, made up of persons so black that you can't get them any blacker, and so white that you can't get them any whiter—together, form a bouquet, and to him is the prettiest race that Jesus ever died for. Respect the women of the race. No people who failed to respect their ladies have ever amounted to anything. Stop caring for a name. Don't get angry because somebody calls you a negro instead of a colored man, because you are not colored. Black is the absence of color. Hence the black man cannot be called colored. All colors blended make white. Hereafter the white man must be called the colored man, and the heretofore colored man must be called a negro."

"Are you in favor of miscegenation?"

"No, sir. By no means must the negro be absorbed by intermarriage. I look upon it as not only being wrong, but sinful. 'A leopard cannot change his spots.' God has marked every world into different hues, shades or colors—the mineral, the vegetable and the animal. I regard a black mule as being as able to kick you into the middle of next week as a white mule. I have never heard of any war on the color question, except in the human family. I hope that the time will come when it will be a felony not only for a negro to go into the white race, but for a white man to go into the negro race. I want laws made making it a penitentiary offense for a white man going into a black man's female pasture, or for a negro to come into the white man's. Negro men care nothing for white women in the way of courtship and marriage. White men, I appeal to your manhood, please let the negro women alone. Let us enjoy each our own race."

"What about schools?"

"Give us equal facilities and we shall be satisfied. I am opposed to mixing the schools unless you mix the teachers, and as that is not likely, let us have separate schools, so that our young men and young women becoming educated may have something to do. I am opposed to mixed schools on another ground. There is a work for the teacher to do outside of the schoolroom. I notice that where white teachers instruct in negro schools that the intimate relations between pupils and teachers are not so great as in schools where negro teachers are employed. Teachers should visit the parents, Sunday schools, correct the pupils in the streets if they see them doing wrong—all of which a white teacher will not willingly do. In this state I should regard it as a happy thing if the legislature at its next session would create the office of assistant state school commissioner. The appointee should be a negro, well educated, moral, and with liberal views on all questions. His recommendation of a teacher throughout the state ought to be of more force than that of anybody else. This would result in shifting the success of the negro schools to the shoulders of the negro race—and would in my opinion result in great good."

Mr. Taylor was born a slave in Marion, Ala. In 1868 he moved to Savannah, where he began life as a newsboy and bootblack. His life shows what a negro can do if he only has push, energy and character. Douglass, Bruce, Lynch, Langston are all negroes much older than he is.

He is a graduate of the University of Michigan. He took a three years' course and graduated in law. He was deputy district attorney and city attorney of Kansas City when appointed as minister to Liberia.

THE ATLANTA RIFLES.

Perfecting Arrangements to Hold a Big Fair During the Month of February.

The Atlanta Rifles are making arrangements to hold a fair during the month of February, and Concordia hall will probably be selected as the place for entertainment. The legion of friends of this crack company, and the people of Atlanta generally, will hear this with pleasure, and do all in their power to aid the enterprise. The coming fair will have many attractive features, which will be noted by the press in due time. The lady friends of the Rifles—and they count them by the score—are already taking a lively interest in the coming event, and the mere announcement that they will be on hand in great numbers, is a guarantee of brilliant success.

This excellent company now numbers upwards of seventy-five men, only forty of whom are uniformed. The object of the fair is to raise funds to complete the outfit of this popular organization.

COURT AND CAPITOL.

A Dull Day in the Departments—Something About Interest on Registered Bonds.

YESTERDAY WAS A very dull day in the departments at the capitol and custom house.

TREASURER HARDEMAN WAS hard at work all day computing the interest on the 4½ per cent registered bonds. It is a big job, and will consume several days of the treasurer's valuable time. These bonds are of denominations of $1,000 and $5,000, and the interest on each bond must be computed and paid to the holder.

THE AMOUNT OF taxes paid into the state treasury yesterday was not large.

THOMAS P. DOLAN, who was caught in an illicit distillery in Gilmer county and tried by Commissioner Bledsoe at Ellijay, was committed to Fulton county jail in default of bond.

John Stansell, of Rabun county, was convicted of illicit distilling before Commissioner Gaston at Gainesville. He was also sent to Fulton jail in default of bond.

Commissioner Haight had nothing of importance before him yesterday.

Collector Crenshaw and Marshal Nelms were engaged upon routine work all day yesterday.

IT WAS THOUGHT that Governor Gordon would appoint the State road commissioners yesterday, but he was not quite ready. The appointments will probably be made today.

The County Courthouse.

A DIVORCE SUIT was filed yesterday in the office of the clerk of the superior court. The petitioner is Mrs. Liddie McCombs. The petitioner was married to the respondent the 11th of August, 1885, and they lived together till the fall of 1886, when a separation took place. The petitioner avers that she was deserted by her husband, who had neglected to support her and who had treated her cruelly. She is represented by Frank R. Walker.

HE MADE HIS ESCAPE.

Sam Castleberry, a Desperate Negro, Escapes from the City Prison, But is Recaptured.

Sam Castleberry, a large desperate negro got drunk on Peters street yesterday, and came in contact with Patrolman Ozburn, one of the smallest men on the force, who instantly arrested him. For some reason Castleberry did not object to arrest, and accompanied the officer to police headquarters quietly. When the prisoner reached police headquarters, however, he objected to being locked up and it required the united efforts of ten officers to get him inside the cell. In less than half an hour after the key was turned on Castleberry he had torn a hole through the floor and escaped into the basement. A prisoner who was confined in the hallway informed the officers of Castleberry's escape. Officer Greer hurried into the basement and found the negro secreted in the dungeon. Castleberry came out when ordered to do so and submitted to being handcuffed, but the instant the irons were on his wrists he began fighting. Several officers came to Officer Green's aid, and after a hard struggle the negro was returned to his cell. When an effort was made to remove the cuffs he would not permit the officers to do so, and they were left upon his arms.

AT THE MISSION.

A Beautiful Christmas Tree and Much Happiness for All.

The ladies of Trinity Home Mission society gave a Christmas tree and supper to the children and parents that attend the mission Sunday school at the old barracks yesterday afternoon. This mission Sunday school is in a most flourishing condition, and has been the means of accomplishing much real good among the many worthy and deserving poor, that live in Jamestown, and who are not able to dress their little ones to attend the schools down in the city. Captain W. T. Wilson, the superintendent, assisted by a corps of the very best young ladies and young gentlemen in Trinity church, are laboring zealously to make it the banner mission school around the city. They have the best wishes of all good people in the effort certainly.

For New Year Calls.

Ready Made Full Dress Suits, equal to best custom work, at fully a third less price. Eiseman Bros., 17 and 19 Whitehall street.

Down with extortionate prices say McKenzie & Riley, dealers in fine Boots and Shoes, 29 Whitehall street. They mean what they say. Call to see them and get honest goods at honest prices.

Toy Engines

that work like a charm, from 75c to $1.50. Magic lanterns that work beautifully at 75c to $5. Amateur Fortographers' outfit. Takes card photographs, at $2.50, at John M. Miller's. tf

Try an oyster fry at Donehoo's.

While you are so full of Christmas don't forget the Cantata to be given by the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Luke's Cathedral, at Concordia Hall, on Friday next, at 2.30 p. m. Grand Chorus of 75 voices.

Try Donehoo's counter on oysters.

JEWELRY.

STILSON, JEWELR, 55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

HOTELS.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, NOS. 14 TO 20 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GEORGIA. L. B. FOLSOM, Proprietor.

This popular Hotel has new furniture and is centrally located, being nearly opposite the Artesian Well, the Opera House, Post-Office and Capitol. Meals and lunches can be obtained at all hours of the day or night, in the well known "Reading Room Restaurant," on first floor of the hotel. Porter at all the trains.

Belvidere Oyster Co. Oysters 25 cts. per qt. Oysters instead of water. Arriving daily, Cor. Pryor, under Metropolitan Hotel.

SHE LOST A LEG.

A Small Girl Twelve Years of Age Seriously Injured.

WHILE CROSSING A RAILROAD TRACK

With a Companion She Attempts to Pass Under a Railroad Train and is Hurt—Amputation Necessary.

Lou Jessie Alford, twelve year old daughter of Mr. James Alford, who works for the Georgia Pacific railroad, had her right leg crushed off yesterday about noon by a freight car.

The child is in a critical condition.

Just before noon the little girl, accompanied by a companion about her own age, left her father's house on Marietta street, beyond Haiman's plow factory, and went to the shops where Mr. Alford was working. After remaining at the shops some time the two children started back home, but when they reached the railroad track found a long line of freight cars upon it. They waited a short time for the train to move, and, growing restless, started to crawl under the car. The companion of Mr. Alford's little girl led the way, and succeeded in clearing the track, but while Lou Jessie Alford was still upon the track the train began to move. The instant the child saw the wheels move she became so badly frightened that she lost control of herself and was knocked down. A wheel passed over her right leg, crushing it off between the knee and ankle. A trainhand who discovered the child's critical position just before she was knocked down, ran to her, but not in time to prevent the accident. He picked her up and carried her to her home, where medical aid was summoned. Drs. Roy, Gaston and Harris responded and found the little girl suffering terribly. She was wholly conscious, and begged for relief. A short examination satisfied the physicians that amputation was necessary, and preparations for the operation were at once begun. Opiates were given to relieve the child, and during the afternoon the limb was taken off below the knee. Later in the day the little girl appeared to be doing well, and the physicians hope that she may recover. She was a bright, pretty child, much liked by all who knew her.

"THE BRIDAL TRAP."

A Good Performance Last Night by the Randall Operatic Comedy.

There was a small audience in DeGive's opera house last night to hear "The Bridal Trap." The performance was an enjoyable one. The cast was:

The Count	Mr. Herman Waldo
Fouteland, (the steward)	Mr. James G. Peakes
Grivolin	Mr. Charles F. Lang
Martail	Mr. H. Harvey
Bel Agur	Mr. H. C. Haile
Marquis	Miss Gertie Hoyt
Marion	Miss Clara Randall
Marcelin	Miss Belle Thurston
Mancelotte	Miss Ella Stockston
Rosette	Adelaide Randall

The opera is in three acts, and is dramatically and musically a production of more than ordinary merit. The scene is in France. The Count de Flavignac returns to his native village after an absence of five years, and meets Rosette, a village maiden, who had captured his boyish affections, and who, on seeing her again, falls more desperately in love than ever. Rosette naturally adores the count, and they are on the eve of uniting their fortunes when the hard-hearted aunt, in the person of the Marchioness de la Haute Gerenni, interposes to divert the course of true love. She accomplishes this by giving to Rosette a flourishing inn at New Orleans, called the Growing Hen, and marrying her to Gravolin, a country bumpkin, to whom the inn has more attractions than the claim of the lovely Rosette. The first act ends with the departure of Gravolin and Rosette for New Orleans. The second act presents Rosette and Gravolin installed in the Growing Hen. It is developed in this and the third act that Rosette has purchased her liberty from Gravolin with the Growing Hen. Their marriage was a mock one and they occupy separate apartments at the inn. The count turns up opportunely, and after abusing Rosette for her seeming faithlessness, is informed of the true state of affairs, whereupon he snaps her up from under the eyes of Gravolin and "All's Well," etc.

Some of the songs are bright and tuneful. All the choruses were weak because of the small number of singers in the cast.

Miss Randall sang and acted so well that she charmed the audience, and all the others did creditable work.

MISSION METHODS.

The Special Committee of Baptist Divines Adjourns to Meet in May.

After a harmonious session, the special committee of Baptist divines appointed by the southern Baptist convention to consider the subject of missions, adjourned yesterday evening. They did not fully formulate a report, but will meet early in May and consolidate their thoughts into a substantial and comprehensive report. The whole subject of mission work will be considered—the best method of collecting funds, how to secure a contribution from each member according to the means of the giver, and at regular periods; also, the best mode of conducting the work at least expense, and without friction between the several departments of mission work. It is a notable fact that all the evangelical denominations are investigating this subject.

Keep your blood pure and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and tones the whole system.

Xmas Books

and games of all kinds for gifts to children, at New York prices, at John M. Miller's. tf

Stamps for sale at The Constitution office.

Try one of Donehoo's oyster stews.

A Beautiful Selection

of Christmas cards, new designs, almost given away at John M. Miller's. tf

Carpenters Wanted.

Seven miles from Atlanta, at Clark's Cove station. Apply, Atlanta Guano company, room 22, Gate City Bank Building. till sun

MARBLE quarries for sale cheap. Titles perfect. Three colors. Fine quality. Inexhaustible quantity. T. H. TABOR, Ellijay, Ga. dec 10—sun mon fri

Full Dress Suits

For New Year Calls. Eiseman Bros., 17 and 19 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

MY STOCK FOR FALL AND WINTER IS COMPLETE.
MENS', YOUTHS' & BOYS' SUITS IN ALL GRADES.
PRICES ALWAYS LOW AS THE LOWEST
GEO. MUSE, 38 WHITEHALL ST.
N. B.—Suits Made to Order.

JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVERWARE. Specialty. The latest Novelties for the Holidays. The best $5.00 Watch in the world. Watch repairing a Specialty.
J. S. DOYLE, Jeweler, 51 Whitehall Street.

DIARIES FOR 1888 AT HALF PRICE TO CLOSE OUT —AT— THORNTON'S!

Buy your presents for Christmas trees at Thornton's.

Everything in our line at cost this week.

PHOTO ALBUMS at cost.

BOOKS at cost. PICTURES at cost.

Fine line of ETCHINGS and ENGRAVINGS to be cleared out.

Come in and buy your return presents at your own price.

Fine line of BLANK BOOKS and OFFICE STATIONERY at reduced prices to close out. A rare opportunity for business men. Everything in the way of office supplies very low.

E. H. & J. H. Thornton, 28 WHITEHALL ST.

[From New York Tribune, December 7, 1887.]

$1,000 CHALLENGE.

Remington Standard Typewriter

We claim for our machine the following points of superiority: Ease of manipulation, durability and speed—the essential qualities in a writing machine.

Its ease of manipulation is unquestioned. To test its durability requires many years of actual use. But its superior speed can be demonstrated in a few moments.

We challenge all other writing machines to a speed test, as follows:

The umpire to be selected by our competitors.

Deposit. Each competitor to deposit with the umpire a certified check, payable to his order, for $1,500.

Competing machines to write capitals and small letters.

Time. Before March 1st, 1888. The test to take place not earlier than one month after the first acceptance of this challenge.

Place, New York city, in some convenient hall, to be selected by our competitors and to be paid for by ourselves.

Number of operators. Each competing machine to be represented by three operators, with an instrument for each. The aggregate time of each to be considered in making the award.

Matter to be written. The declaration of independence. This may be committed to memory, or written from dictation. If dictated, each operator may select his or her own reader.

Trials. Each operator to have the privilege of three trials.

Deductions for errors. A deduction of one second for every omitted, misspelled or misplaced word. A deduction of one-fifth second for every omitted punctuation mark or capital letter.

Disposal of proceeds. $500 to be equally divided amongst the operators of the winning team. The balance to be donated to the Grant monument fund.

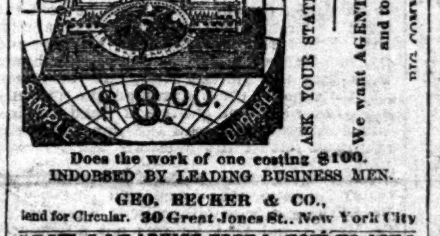
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 339 Broadway, N. Y.

Full stock at 2½ Marietta st. W. T. CRENSHAW.

—THE— Hammond Typewriter PRICE, Including two sets of type, $100,00.

Typewriter supplies for all machines, Cabinets and Desks. The best typewriter in the world for the business and professional man. Six colleges in Georgia and Alabama have recently adopted it in their course of instruction. No office complete without it. Noted for interchangeable type, using paper of any width, perfect alignment speed, durability, simplicity, ease of operating, portability, perfection. Highest award at New Orleans Exposition. Send for Catalogue.

A. F. COOLEDGE, Agent Georgia and Alabama, 21 Ala. st., Atlanta, Ga. EOD un thornton n r m



Does the work of one costing $100. INDORSED BY LEADING BUSINESS MEN.

GEO. BECKER & CO., Send for Circular. 30 Great Jones St., New York City

WEAK MEN MADE STRONG ADVICE FREE! HOW TO ACT! Lost Vigor and Manhood Restored. Premature Decline and Functional disorders cured without Stomach Medicines. Sealed Treatise sent free upon application. MARSTON CO., 19 Park Place, New York.

TO THE PUBLIC

As our trade is so large, extending all over the country and city, we take this method of expressing our sincere thanks to an appreciative public, for a generous patronage bestowed upon us during the year about to close. Soon 1888 will be ushered upon us, bringing with it its trials and pleasures. It is our intention and desire to increase our trade. During the year our business has been phenomenal, and we attribute it to our constant aim to "please the people," handling only such things in our line as are strictly first-class and which we can guarantee to our customers. During the year 1888 we will introduce novelties, and will do all we can in pushing the sale of such well known goods sold by Thurber, Whyland & Co., Gordon & Dilsworth, E. C. Hazard and Austin, Nichols & Co. In each case our aim will be "first quality goods, and second, lowest possible price." We intend that no house shall cut under us, as we quote lowest price at first and the general public may rest assured that any price under our price means a corresponding decline in quality. Our quality will be, absolutely the best money can buy. We respectfully again thank the public for their generous patronage and during 1888 still ask a continuance of your valuable trade. Wishing all a Happy, Happy New Year, we subscribe ourselves your obedient servants,

HOYT & THORN, Cheap Cash Grocers.

HOYT & THORN, Cheap Cash Grocers, 90 WHITEHALL STREET.

We Invite You Inspection.

1 qt Fancy Dark Cape Cod Cranberries	$ 10
13½ lbs Standard Granulated Sugar	1 00
15 lbs Extra C Sugar	1 00
10 lbs Pure Leaf Lard	1 00
50 lbs Regal Patent Flour	1 00
15 lbs Best Head Rice	1 00
25 lbs Graham Flour	80
25 lbs Country Buckwheat	90
50 Bars Laundry Soap, 8 oz	1 00
2½ lbs Extra Mandehling Java	1 00
3 lbs Fancy Old Gov. Java	1 00
1 lb Royal or Dr. Price Baking Powder	45
6 lbs Schumacher Oat Meal	25
2 lb Can Armor Corned Beef	20
3 lbs Purest Mince Meat	25
45 lbs Hudnut's Grits	1 00
1 dozen 2lb Cans Corn	1 00
Fresh Dove Ham—large	13
6 Cans Columbia River Salmon	1 00
3 lbs Finest Pickled Corned Beef	25
9 Bars Colgate 8 oz Soap	25
13 Bars Glory Soap	50
3 lbs any kind Jelly	20

And a full line of Gordon & Dilworth, as well as Thurber, Whyland's fancy groceries. Our goods are fresher on account of quick sales. We fill and ship mail orders the day received. We do the largest business and sell lower in our line than any house in the south.

HOYT AND THORN, 7p n r m

18 CENTS Per bushel ($12.00 per ton) paid for good COTTONSEED Delivered in car load lots at Southern Cotton Oil Co. Mills —AT— SAVANNAH, GA., ATLANTA, GA., COLUMBIA, S. C.

Price subject to change unless notified of acceptance for certain quantity to be shipped by a fixed date. Address nearest mills above. july 8 d & w 6m

Two-cent stamps for sale at Constitution business office. Open all day. tf

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL BARGAINS For the Holidays.

Men's all wool Suits, $7.50 to $22.50.
Boys' all wool Suits, long Pants, $4.00 to $12.00.
Children's all wool Suits, short Pants, $2.50 to $9.00.
Extra Pants for Boys and Children, 75c. to $2.50.

Suitable Gifts for Gentlemen!

Umbrellas, Silk, Alpaca and Gingham.
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
Full Dress and unlaundried Shirts.
Night Robes, Underwear, Gloves, Neckwear.

JEWELRY!

Sleeve Buttons, Cuff Buttons, Studs, Scarf Pins, Watch Chains.

WE WARRANT OUR GOODS! And allow nothing misrepresented.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO., 41 Whitehall Street.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO'S

Real Estate Offers

Fifty acres—1½ miles from East Point, between Central and Atlanta and West Point railroads, plain dwelling, young orchard, and all conveniences for a small farm home, for $30 per acre, if taken at once.

$4,000—For a new 2-story, 10-room, Forest avenue house; complete, double parlors, folding doors, wide halls, up and down stairs, pleasant neighbors, fine views; street cars about seventy-five yards distance. Terms easy.

$1,000—For a 4-room, East Jones street cottage, one block from Fair street car line. Rents well, and terms easy.

$650 for a neat, new 3 room cottage, with front veranda, one block from Decatur street, corner Line, and renting for $6 per month to a good white tenant.

$1,000 for a new 3 room cottage, lot 50x130 feet, one block from Decatur street; $200 cash, balance $25 per month.

$5,200 for a West Peachtree home, complete and new. Good lot, east front, shade, modern conveniences.

$3,500 for neat new 4 room Merritt's avenue cottage, on easy payment.

$4,500 for a cosy home on Howard street, between the Peachtrees, on liberal terms.

$2,500 for a new seven room residence one block from Whitehall car line, good neighborhood, this side Smith street. Good lot, modern conveniences. Terms: $500 cash, and balance $500 a year, with 8 per cent interest.

$2,000 for a West Peachtree four room cottage, on good lot, this side of Biltmore block.

$6,250 for a high, level, graded, shaded, corner Peachtree lot, 75x300 feet, on car line, this side Mr. Culpepper's home.

$7,000 for a Peachtree lot, 100x300 feet, a corner this side Seltzer block.

$12,500 for a very highly improved dairy farm, 2½ miles from the Kimball house, rich bottom lands and uplands, all in high state of cultivation; cleared of stumps, plenty of timber; bold running branches; two very fine springs; two dwellings, two large barns, large silo, dairy house. Indeed, this place is expensively and conveniently fitted up for a dairy farm, and the improvements alone cost $5,000. It is a great chance for some man wishing a permanent paying suburban farm home. It will be rented one year if good tenant applies.

$2,750 for a new six room West End cottage, with kitchen and servants' room besides, and stable lot 50x250 feet. Very easy terms.

$20,000—For a very choice property, corner Marietta and Cone streets, lot 100x130 feet; two-story, brick dwelling, with all modern conveniences; a property which will steadily enhance in value; and is now offered at a low price, on easy terms.

$4,500—For twenty-six acres land, near Grant park with new 5-room cottage, barn, etc.

$5,000—For a new 7-room cottage, with water, gas wide halls, front and side verandas; one block from governor's mansion; easy payments and a fine investment, a cosy, central, cottage home.

$18,000 for the central lot, 50x100 feet, fronting three streets, the best place for a first class "uptown" dry goods store you can find.

For Rent—Houses in Atlanta in great variety and several choice suburban homes and farms.

Homes in all parts of Atlanta for sale and on easy payment.

Auction sales conducted for executors, administrators, guardians, trustees and owners of real estate. W. R. Fowler & Co. auctioneers.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

LUMBER! LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE FLOORING, CEILING, WEATHERBOARDING, SHINGLES LATHS, MOULDINGS, ETC. HUDSON & DOBBS, Cor. Hunter St. & Central RR. TELEPHONE 1040.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNTIL CHRISTMAS

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW

Will keep their store open during the evenings

top1osp 31 Whitehall Street.

McBRIDE,

—DIRECT INPORTATION—

traw, Persian and Marron

BELGIAN GLASSWARE,

Haveland's China, Fine Cutlery. Elegant Articles for Presents. Moderate Prices.

McBRIDE'S, 29 Peachtree.

tp 1st col 8p

"The Old Book Store,"

38 Marietta St., Opposite Opera House.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Gift books, picture books, toys, games, scrap books, albums, autograph from 5c up; and all manner of goods suitable for holiday presents. We have an immense stock, will carry over nothing; come early avoid the rush. We will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any house south.

"BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE."

Old books bought as usual.

dec1 dlm un woolley 8p

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications.

For Georgia: Warmer, fair weather, followed in the southern portion by light rains; light to fresh northerly winds, veering to northeasterly.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. }
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, December 29—9 P. M. }
Observations taken at 9 p. m., central time.

STATIONS.	Barometer	Thermometer	Dew Point	WIND. Direction	WIND. Velocity	Rainfall	Weather
Mobile	30.50	38	28	N	10	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.54	34	12	N	Light	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.46	40	16	E	8	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.42	42	38	E	14	.00	Cloudy.
Palestine	30.40	46	28	E	10	.00	Fair.
Pensacola	30.48	40	56	NE	10	.00	Cloudy
Corpus Christi	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Brownsville	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Rio Grande	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

6 a. m.	30.51	16	7	NW	1	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.52	34	11	NW	13	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.52	26	14	NW	10	.00	Clear.

Maximum thermometer 34
Minimum thermometer 15
Total rainfall ..... .00

W. EASBY SMITH,
Observer, Signal Corps.

NOTE.—Barometer corrected for temperature and instrumental error only.
P indicates precipitation inappreciable.
*Condensed fog.

UNDERTAKER.

No. 62 South Pryor street. On call day or night

1y FRANK X. BLILEY.

WOLFE'S BARGAIN HOUSE

98 WHITEHALL STREET,

THE PLACE TO BUY BARGAINS.

Heavy Beaver Overcoats, $2.00 to $4.00.
Cashmere Frock and Sack coats, $1.25 to $3.50.
Choice Cassimere Pants, $1.25 to $2.50.
Boys Overcoats, $1.25 to $3.00.
Large Oil Paintings, $1.50 to $5.00.
Large Steel Engravings, $4.00 to $6.00.
Good Bedsteads, $1.50 to $15.00.
Fine Dressers, $3.50 to $25.00.
Four Fine Sewing Machines, two Bear Robes, 2 Good Horses, Delivery Wagon, and Harness, These will be sold at slaughty prices.

Money advanced on consignments. Auction sales promptly attended to.

1 col 3p H. WOLFE, Auctioneer.

Public Schools.

THE SECOND TERM OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of Atlanta will open Tuesday, January 3d, 1888 By order of Board of Education.

W. F. SLATON,
Superintendent.

HYMENEAL.

ORR—TULLER—Married, Milton Orr to Miss Fannie C. Tuller, at First Presbyterian church, by Rev. E. H. Barnett, at 5 o'clock Wednesday evening, December 28th, 1887. No cards.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

TERHUNE—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. Owen C. S. Terhune are invited to attend his funeral from the Hunter Street Christian church this morning at half-past ten o'clock. Services by the pastor, Rev. Thomas M. Harris. Pall bearers will meet at the office of H. M. Patterson, undertaker, at half-past nine o'clock, a. m.

MEETINGS.

Woman's Christian Association.

The members of this association, are requested to be present at the usual Friday afternoon meeting, at the home, 147 Marietta street, at three o'clock. MRS. W. A. HARPER, President.

MISS DIBBLE, Secretary.

Masonic Notice.

Most Worshipful Grand Master John S. Davidson will constitute and dedicate Gate City Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.; and install the officers this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic hall. All Master Masons, in good standing, are invited to be present. By order of C. F. MALONE, W. M.

JOHN N. FAIN, Secretary.

Gate City National Bank.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 10, 1887.

The regular annual meeting of stockholders of the Gate City National Bank, will be held at their office on Tuesday, the 10th of January at 11 o'clock a. m. tll Jan 10 L. J. HILL, President.

SHERIFFS CAN SELL

Spirits at Retail Without Paying Special Tax Like Other People.

Here is a matter of special importance to the sheriffs of Georgia. There are 137 of these gentlemen, and all of them will see this article in today's CONSTITUTION.

For that reason it is put in the paper.

Collector Crenshaw, of the revenue department, wrote to Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller some time ago, and asked him to construe section 3,244 of the revenue law, which has reference to the selling of liquor levied on by sheriffs and other officers under order of court, by retail. The collector was doubtful as to whether or not these officers are liable to special tax forselling. The following letter from Commissioner Miller settles the question:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, December 17, 1887.—Thomas C. Crenshaw, Jr., Collector, Atlanta: Sir—Your letter of the 10th instant has been received, in which you "ask if a sheriff will be allowed to sell spirits by the pint, quart, or gallon or gallons, to different persons, at retail or wholesale, public or private sale, levied on by virtue of an order or process of any court or magistrate, without payment of a tax as a liquor dealer." He cannot be required to pay special tax as a liquor dealer, under the internal revenue laws, for making such sales.

Neither a sheriff, nor any other officer, (whether of a state or of the United States,) is subject to a special tax for selling spirits, wine, malt liquors, tobacco, in any quantities whatever, in discharge of duties imposed upon him by law.

Nor can he be compelled under the internal revenue laws, to dispose of all the spirits, etc., at a single sale, or at public auction only. Respectfully yours, (Signed) JOSEPH S. MILLER, Commissioner.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa,

Delicious, easily digested and highly nourishing.

Xmas Cards, Xmas Cards.

New and beautiful designs. You will be surprised at such low prices. Call and see them. JOHN M. MILLER. 8

HE WORE THE ROBES,

But Got Drunk and Was Taken to the City Prison.

HE STATED THAT HE WAS A PRIEST.

He Sends for Father Kelly, Who Fails to Recognize Him—He Pays a Fine of Five Dollars and Cost.

A rather tall, fine looking man, with brown, curly hair, and a short thin beard, stood up in police court yesterday to answer the charge of drunk and disorderly conduct. The man was attired in a clerical suit, and gave his name as J. B. Northman.

He was found guilty and fined five dollars and cost.

Mr. Northman reached Atlanta yesterday morning about two o'clock on Cadelayed Air Line passenger train, and with a valise in either hand, walked across the railroad tracks to the Metropolitan hotel. In the hotel office he deposited his valises on the counter, and picking up a pen, wrote: J. B. Northman, Belmont, N. C. Then looking up at Mr. Keith, the night clerk, remarked:

"I want a room for the night."

Mr. Keith turned the register and began making figures indicating the room. As he was doing so his guest said that he was very chilly and thought a drink of brandy would do him good.

"Can you tell me where I can get it?" he asked.

"I have a bottle here and can give you a drink," answered Mr. Keith, drawing out a flask.

The guest thanked the clerk profusely, and turning up the bottle, took a long pull. About this time other guests required Mr. Keith's attention, and when Mr. Northman was shown to his room took the flask with him.

Soon after disposing of his guests Mr. Keith thought of his flask of liquor and began searching for it, and was informed by the servant that the gentleman to whom he had given a drink had taken it to his room. Mr. Keith at once instructed the servant to go to the gentleman's room and get the bottle, but the gentleman declined to give it up, and Mr. Keith was compelled to go for it himself. When he reached the room he found the flask nearly empty and his guest full.

Early yesterday morning the guest walked into the office quite drunk. He said that he wanted to go west by the Western and Atlantic, but when an effort was made to get him to the train he became so boisterous that Mr. Keith was compelled to send for an officer. Patrolmen Mercer and Thompson responded and conducted the stranger to the city prison. As soon as he found himself under arrest he began kicking hard, and at police headquarters asserted that he was a Catholic priest and that he was being shamefully treated. Later in the morning when Chief Connolly reached police headquarters, the prisoner asked to see him. To the chief he made the same statement, adding that he had been a professor in St. Mary's college, Belmont, Gaston County, N. C., and that Father Keily would know him. He said, too, that he was Father Bede and that he was on his way to St. Louis to meet Archbishop Kendrick, by whom he was to be assigned to other duties. Chief Connolly at once called to see Father Keily, and while he was gone, Northman was released. Father Keiley returned to the city prison with Chief Connolly, but Northman could not be found. In a few minutes, however, he turned up, and when Father Keily looked at him, he remarked:

"I don't know him."

This, of course, put Northman in a still more unpleasant position, but he insisted that he had told the truth and opened his gripsacks to satisfy the curious crowd that he told the truth. Clerical robes and books were abundant. Books from the St. Mary's college and letters addressed to the Rev. J. M. Northman were there too. Father Keily left the prison and when police court convened the prisoner appeared, was found guilty and fined five dollars and cost. He paid the fine and in the afternoon left on the Western and Atlantic train.

Later in the day Father Kelly informed Chief Connolly that upon reflection he believed the mon was Father Bede, a teacher at St. Mary's, and that he was not a regularly ordained priest and had been excommunicated.

TWO FIRES YESTERDAY.

A Small Store on Decatur Street—A Blaze at the Atlanta University.

An alarm of fire was rung in from box 62 last night, and was caused by a burning store on Decatur street near the city limits. The store belonged to Frank Simmons, and with the stock, was nearly all consumed. The department responded, but the building was out of the reach of water, and nothing could be done.

The fire department was called out to the Atlanta university about seven o'clock yesterday morning by 'phone. A fire in the main college building was the cause. The blaze was extinguished before much harm had been done.

Katie Putnam Tonight.

This great Atlanta favorite will appear this evening in her new play, "Erma the Elf," a production which, as we have shown by the notices of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and of other leading papers of the north, is worthy of the dear little star and as good as her other pieces. We think that we have said enough to fill the opera house to standing room; and we will close our notice by the following beautiful tribute paid to Miss Katie by the Charleston News and Courier:

For twenty years back we have seen the most noted actresses of Miss Putnam's school, and all schools approximating to it, and we have passed that time of life when youthful enthusiasm would drive us mad with the beauty of a woman or permit us to fall in love with her for the character she personates. We therefore feel justified in speaking earnestly of Miss Putnam as an artiste. She cannot be excelled in her particular roles. We are utterly unable to do her justice. She must be seen to be appreciated. She also has the most creditable support of any of the companies that have visited us this season.

Held by the Enemy.

William Gillette's "Held by the Enemy," which will be presented at the opera house next Monday and Tuesday, is said to be thoroughly an American play. There has been so much inquiry of late years for "the coming American dramatist," and his coming not has been a source of continual bemoaning and aggravation to the receiver of theatrical affairs in the daily journals. From the excellent criticisms "Held by the Enemy" has received from the press, their hebdomadal moanings must now cease, as William Gillette has come upon the scene, and his peculiarly American drama has at one bound scaled the heights and assumed a position on the pedestal of fame as the American dramatist who has arrived.

When produced in the north for the first time, "Held by the Enemy," won instantaneous success in every city where it was seen. Taken to London, England, and produced before a luke warm public and prejudiced body of critics, its success was unequivocal and startling in the enthusiasm it aroused. Its presentations at the opera house, on next Monday evening, will show the Atlanta people that after all there is at least one man in America who can write a drama of the first order, and that it can be interpreted to perfection by a company of artists, all of whom are of American birth and training.

For New Year Calls.

Ready Made Full Dress Suits, equal to the best custom work, at fully a third less price. Eiseman Bros., 17 and 19 Whitehall street.

McKenzie & Riley cordially invite New Year's callers to inspect their stock of Patent Leather Shoes before purchasing. They have the finest line ever exhibited in Atlanta. 29 Whitehall street.

Full Dress Suits

For New Year Calls. Eiseman Bros., 17 and 19 Whitehall street.

REV. T. R. KENDALL.

Trinity's Former Pastor Transferred to Mulberry Street Church, in Macon.

At the late session of the North Georgia conference, held at Marietta, the bishop transferred Rev. T. R. Kendall from Rome to Mulberry Street church in Macon. As a member of the North Georgia conference, we regret very much to loose him. He is greatly beloved by every church he has served, and while it is regretted that he will be transferred, yet his many friends are glad that he goes to Macon, as it is near home. Dr. Kendall was for a long time pastor of the Methodist church at Griffin. Afterwards he was stationed at Trinity, in this city, and remained there for four years, the limit allowed by the general conference. There never were a more popular pastor and efficient worker in this city than he. He especially labored in the interest of the poor and did much to relieve their sufferings, and to point them to a higher and better life. His efforts have been most graciously blessed wherever he had been. While he was in charge of Trinity, he received over one thousand people into full membership. He also organized the home mission work, which has enlarged in such proportions. No member of north Georgia conference stands higher and had been more in demand than he, and this fact is a worthy testimonial of his true worth. His church at Rome regretted very much to give him up. The following from the Rome Tribune evinces their sentiment:

Last night at the reception and reunion it was known that Dr. T. R. Kendall would be with the congregation for the last time, and the church was thronged and packed with the membership of both First and Second churches, besides many from other denominations, among whom were Dr. R. B. Headden, of the Baptist, and the venerable Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell, president of the Presbyterian female college.

Dainty, willing hands served substantials and condiments to the hungry folks, and everybody had plenty of nice things to eat and plenty of good tea and coffee in the drinking line.

After eating, the social part of the evening began, and an hour of pleasant intercourse was spent and enjoyed by all. At the close of the entertainment Dr. and Mrs. Kendall were sought out and surrounded by all the members of this church and their visitors, and warm handclasps were interchanged as they said the last good-bye. The parting scenes were tender and touching, and will live in memory's pages with every one present.

THE W. C. T. U.

A Lively Meeting, and the Plan of the Work Suggested.

The meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union yesterday evening was well attended. The session was a lively one, the members expressing themselves as buoyant and hopeful of good results. Mrs. E. C. Witter, the president, presided over the meeting.

The recent decision of the supreme court of the United States in the Kansas liquor cases was read and considered as a judicial expression that the home had rights that the saloon was obliged to respect. It was hailed with delight as a lever in the hands of the virtuous and pure for the uprooting of vice and crime. The only point not yet met is the license issued by the general government to parties to sell liquor in prohibition states, and the interstate traffic in liquor.

Stirring and eloquent talks were made by Mrs. E. C. Witter, Mrs. W. N. Callaway, Mrs. H. M. Autew, Mrs. Seabrook, Miss Stephenson, Miss Chase, Miss Stokes, and others.

Interesting reports were received from auxiliary unions recently organized in the city. The meetings resolved in future gospel temperance, cottage prayer meetings, and mothers' meetings—the last for women only.

The members all exhibited undying energy in the cause, and expressed themselves as ready with the new year to enter upon a year of unexampled effort.

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

The First Shipment Over the Road Was Made by Messrs. Tidwell & Pope.

The Atlanta and Florida railroad was opened yesterday for business out as far as Fayetteville. It will be completed to Fort Valley in a few weeks, and one of the richest counties in the state will be opened up. Yesterday Messrs. Tidwell and Pope, the large wholesale grocery dealers on Mitchell street, made the first regular shipment to Fayetteville. This is an enterprising firm and will no doubt receive many large orders from the leading merchants all along the line. This first shipment is simply an exponent of the ability that characterizes them in all their dealings and speaks loudly for them.

Colgate's Sachet Powders.

Cashmere Bouquet, Heliotrope and Violet are very useful in making up holiday gifts. Now ready.

CUT RATE

Railway fares everywhere, single and excursion trips. Harry Frank, 10 Pryor street, opposite Kimball House. Excursion tickets also purchased.

tf fri sun tue

Christmas Cards.

The largest and handsomest stock in town at the lowest prices. John M. Miller. tf

SOUTHERN SANITARIUM

"WATER CURE."

184 CAPITOL AVENUE, ATLANTA, GA.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS, DURING ITS THIRteen years of successful operation, restored thousands of people to health, and attained a national reputation. The problem of health, by living healthfully has been solved.

The universality of the results obtained is a marked feature of this Sanitarium. All are benefited—none are injured. All forms of chronic ailment yield to its processes with surprising certainty and rapidity.

THE CRUDE COLD WATER CURE methods do not constitute any part of the treatment.

APPLIANCES INCLUDES BATHS OF VARIED FORMS, MASSAGE, SWEDISH MOVEMENTS, ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, HYGIENIC-DIETARY, PNEUMATIC AND VACUUM TREATMENT, ETC.

All applied on principles scientifically exact and definite, which, together with pleasant home comforts and refined social surroundings, makes this, in every respect a perfect Sanitarium for those in quest of health.

Refers, with permission, to some of the most refined and intelligent people of this and other states of the union.

For pamphlet and particulars, address as above or

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D
ATLANTA, GA.

G. W. ADAIR, Real-Estate.

I have many consignments on my books that for many local reasons need re-adjustment.

Customers will please call in and have property entered in 1888 book.

I expect a very good spring trade. All property in center or on paved streets can be sold for as much as at any time in the past and for such there is an increased demand.

Old time houses on back or side streets are hard to sell, and concessions in former prices are necessary for a sale.

This is the true status of the condition of the market.

I think many new houses will be built in the spring.

Our population now is nearer up to the capacity of the city to house them than at any time since the big burning.

Hence the necessity for more building.

Those who want me to take charge of their renting and collect rents during 1888, will please call and furnish memoranda of property.

Rents collected promptly and money always ready with statement of account when desired.

I have prompt, efficient assistants in every department of my office.

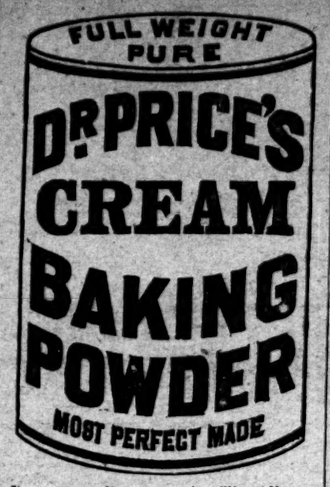
Mr. R. A. Howard as cashier.

Conveyances always ready to carry parties to see property for sale.

Thanking the public for many favors of the past, now consignments for sale and rent are solicited.

G. W. ADAIR, 5 Kimball House, Wall street, dec28—d1f 8p3

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
5 or 8p fol and n r m last p wk

FOR SALE.

25 Acre Fruit and Garden Farm, Two Miles From Capitol, Near McDonough Road.

5-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH OUTBUILDINGS, Tenant Houses, with a large orchard of choice fruit, an extensive vineyard of selected grapes, strawberries, shrubbery, etc., with a large mill on highest point in center, with force pump, new wind mill, sufficient capacity to irrigate the farm. This is a gem for a gardener; must be sold.

6-room house, lot 50x200 South Avenue, or Crew street, near Fulton.

5-room house, lot 38x100, number 45 Plum street. This property is not offered by speculators, but is to be sold for division.

8-room modern house, near new capitol.

7-room, new house, Ira street; close to schools.

5 choice lots on Washington street, first-class vicinity.

Choice lots on Capitol avenue, cut to suit purchaser.

5 beautiful lots on Georgia avenue, immediately on car line.

3 lots on Crew street, close to street car.

2 9 room new houses on Pryor st., with all modern conveniences, paved streets, gas and water. Just the place to commence in a new home of your own. On easy terms. Also

8 vacant lots, same block.

A choice business lot next chamber of commerce.

A large block on Pryor, Formwalt and Crumley streets.

6 room house on choice lot, in front of technology school, on Cherry street. also a building lot.

4 lots on high plateau, corner Crumley and Wnid sorstreets.

4 lots on Decatur street, Nos. 102, 104, 106 and 108.

10 lots on Garibaldi street, near East Tennessee shops and glass works.

Lot 70x100 corner Luckie and Bartow street.

12-room brick residence with every convenience, near Trinity church. This is one of the most convenient houses in Atlanta, and will be sold at a bargain.

Six-room house Walker street, and four-room house on Nelson street, near Evans chapel new church.

7-room house 44 East Simpson street.

14 acres, will sub-divide into 84 building lots, lays beautiful; will sell so as parties purchasing can subdivide and make a handsome profit.

Several beautiful sites near West End.

8 acres on Capitol avenue, just right for subdivision.

6 acres on Pryor street.

Choice building lots on Peachtree, Boulevard, and on all the main streets.

10-room house, large lot, Whitehall street; all classes of small cottages.

3-room house, large, fine lot, corner Boulevard and Wheat street. See us before you buy.

175 shares Capital City Bank Stock.

40 shares of stock in Georgia Real Estate Company.

Purchase Money Notes bought. Loans negotiated.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,
8p 31 S. Broad Street.

Baptist Periodicals.

PRIMARY GRADE.

PICTURE LESSONS.—Furnished only in divisions of five, our multiples of five—as 5, 10, 15—at 15 cents for 5 sets a quarter, or 60 cents a year. No order received for less than a quarter, or in divisions as above.

PRIMARY QUARTERLY.—In packages of five and upwards, 2½ cents per copy for one quarter, or 10 cents per year.

OUR LITTLE ONES.—Published weekly. In packages of four or more, 25 cents per copy for one year.

INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

INTERMEDIATE QUARTERLY.—Same price as primary quarterly.

THE YOUNG REAPER.—In packages of five and upwards, monthly, 10 cents per copy, for one year; semi-monthly, 20 cents.

THE SUNLIGHT.—Same price as the Young Reaper.

ADVANCED GRADE.

ADVANCED QUARTERLY.—In packages of five and upwards, 3 cents per copy for one quarter, or 12 cents per year.

BIBLE LESSONS.—For every Sunday. In packages of five and upwards, 6 cents per copy for one year, or $6.00 for 100 copies.

SENIOR GRADE.

SENIOR QUARTERLY.—In packages of five and upwards, 6 cents per copy for one quarter, or 24 cents per year.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.—Monthly. In packages of four or more, 25 cents per copy for one year.

TEACHERS.

BAPTIST TEACHER.—Monthly. In packages of five and upwards, 50 cents per copy, for one year. Single copies, 75 cents.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

THE BAPTIST SUPERINTENDENT.—Bimonthly, 25 cents per year. **No Subscription received for les than a year.**

FOR THE FAMILY.

THE WORKER.—Monthly. In clubs of 10 and upwards, to **one address,** 6 cents each per year. Single copies, 15 cents.

Samples of our periodicals will be sent on application.

American Baptist Pubtication SOCIETY:

Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta.

ATLANTA BRANCH: 66 Whitehall St.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
sat mon wed fri 8p

KENNY & WERNER

NO. 40 DECATUR STREET, OPPOSITE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY.

Wholesale Liquors!

We have the largest stock of Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors in the city.

The only house paying county license, and consequentiy, the only house authorized to sell by the quart.

KENNY & WERNER,
No. 40 Decatur street.
Telephone No. 169. - - - Goods Delivered.
1 wk

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

WE HAVE STUDIED THE WANTS OF THE CLOTHING BUYERS

OUR STORE CROWDED WITH FALL AND WINTER NOVELTIES

—IN—

MEN'S, BOY'S, AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

Immense Stock! Correct Styles! Low Prices!

We are showing a Choice Selection of Goods in Our Tailoring Department. Your inspection invited.

HIRSCH BROS.,

Clothiers, Tailors and Furnishers,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

BROWN & KING,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

COTTON, WOOLEN AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY AND TOOLS, LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING, HOSE PACKING, ETC.
PORTABLE FORGERS, PRESSURE BLOWERS AND EXHAUST FANS.
WROUGHT IRON PIPE FITTINGS AND BRASS GOODS.

SEND FOR PRICES AND DISCOUNTS.

62 S. BROAD ST.

8thp un Hirsch

LIME, CEMENT AND COAL.

SCIPLE SONS

Terra Cotta Stove Flue, absolutely fire proof; Terra Cotta Chimney Tops and Stove Thimbles.

LIME, CEMENTS, —PLASTER PARIS,— ---DRAIN PIPE,--- -SEWER PIPE,- FIRE BRICK, -FIRE CLAY,- —PLASTER'S HAIR,— —MARBLE DUST,— —SHOP COAL,— GRATE COAL.

LOYD ST., NEAR MARKHAM HOUSE — LOYD ST., NEAR MARKHAM HOUSE

ATLANTA, GA.

SECURITY INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The Georgia Security Investment Company

OF ATLANTA, GA.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - - $50,000.00

L. J. HILL, President. W. R. HAMMOND, Secretary.
JOHN KEELY, Vice President. HALL & HAMMOND, Attorneys.

DIRECTORS.

A. D. ADAIR, JOHN KEELY,
W. A. HEMPHILL, L. J. HILL,
W. R. HAMMOND.

We wish to SELL NOTES running FIVE YEARS from date, with interest at 7 PER CENT. payable ANNUALLY. They are SECURED by IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least two and one-half times amount advanced, and THEIR PAYMENT GUARANTEED by THIS COMPANY. Parties having money to invest will consult their interest by addressing L. J. HILL, President, Atlanta, Ga.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

MANUFACTORY, BALTIMORE, 14 S. Howard street, | WASHINGTON, D. C. Cor. 7th and E. Steets.

EISEMAN BROS.,

17 & 19 Whitehall St.

THE LEADING

CLOTHIERS,

TAILORS,

HATTERS,

FURNISHERS.

We are the Only Manufacturers

OF CLOTHING IN THE STATE.

We are sole agents for the

Celebrated Taylor Hats

EISEMAN BROS.,

17 and 19 WHITEHALL STREET.

sep18—d1f tot 6 and 6 col 8p

THE

VOL. XIX.

THEY USED MONEY

To Influence Legislation in Their Behalf.

REPORT ON THE PACIFC RAILROADS.

The Commissioners Say the Roads Have Not Fulfilled Their Obligation to the Government—Reports Made.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1887, entitled "an act authorizing an investigation of the books, accounts and methods of railroads which have received aid from the United States, and for other purposes," the president appointed Messrs. Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania; E. Ellery Anderson, of New York, and David F. Littler, of Illinois, commissioners to carry on the investigation. Two reports have been submitted to the president, a majority report by Messrs. Anderson and Littler and a minority report by Mr. Pattison.

The majority report opens with a statement of the methods pursued by the commissioners, showing the laborious nature of the work. The committee examined the directors and officers of the respective roads, and all the witnesses whom they judged possessed of a knowledge of the subject matter of the investigation. The Union Pacific railway is the first considered, its total mileage exclusive of branches being stated at 1,815.17 miles, including the railways formerly known as the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific. The whole total mileage of connecting branches, according to the company's report for 1886, is 2,761.98 miles. It is explained that United States subsidy bonds did not apply to the entire lengths of these roads, branch lines being excepted from them. The commission has taken a great deal of evidence relating to the cost of branches, their operation and their effect on the system. Almost the unanimous voice of all witnesses examined declares that the branch roads add largely to the earning powers of the Union Pacific railway.

Many of them go so far as to assert that without these feeders the Union Pacific would be bankrupted in a few years. It appears from the account of these branches that, having regard only to the operation of the branches themselves, some of them do not pay the expense of operation. Many of them do earn enough to pay interest on cost, in addition to the expense of operation, and only a few of them succeed in earning a surplus beyond expenses and fixed charges. But officers of the road and many other intelligent witnesses declare that this circumstance has no bearing on the question whether the branches are or are not an advantage. They assert that in addition to the actual earnings derived from the local operation there is a large profit derived from the earnings of all business interchanged between the branches and main road, by reason of the haul over the main road. In the opinion of the commission this statement is correct, and argument is unanimous.

There is a difference of opinion among the commissioners in regard to the value of these branches, but the majority argue that where branches exist, money spent in their purchase or construction cannot be reckoned and the practical question is whether their operation, irrespective of their cost, is or is not an advantage. The Union Pacific railway itself the holder of a large majority of their bonds, and could effect no [illegible] by discontinuing them. That, as a matter of fact, investment in branch lines, taken in its entirety, does pay a large surplus. The evidence of several witnesses examined on this subject is cited in support of the position of the majority of the commission, among whom were E. P. Alexander, president of the Central Railroad and Banking company, of Georgia, who served as a government director in 1875, and who declares "that the existing system of branch lines has been the actual salvation of the road;" Charles F. Adams and ex-Governor Warren, of Wyoming territory. Opinions of United States Commissioners of Railroads French and Armstrong and reports of government directors are quoted to the same effect. It is also urged "that apart from the mere financial question, communities served by branch roads demand their construction and extension. They are of immense service to farmers, settlers and miners, and transform the barren prairies into grain-bearing farms. Every mile of railroad adds many thousand dollars to the value of lands adjacent. The policy of branch line development is beneficial to the railroad, to local communities and increases the solvent power of the corporation. It is not a sufficient answer to this conclusion that this policy has been abused by improvident and even fraudulent expenditures in the past. The remedy is to punish the wrongdoer and not to suppress the natural growth of the railroad. The conclusion is reached "that the branches and main line are mutually dependent on each other for support and development, and that, through their union, they represent vastly greater relative earning power than would either the branches or main line itself, if they were dismembered.

The net earnings of the system taken for the past two years, by which is now meant their gross earnings, less their operating expenses and taxes, have averaged $9,800,000, of which sum $8,200,000 should be credited to the parent line and $1,600,000 to the branch system. The actual value of the system, as gathered from Colonel Morgan's intelligent examination, based both on the cost of construction, on the increased value of terminal facilities and the right-of-way, and also on a close and critical examination of the earning powers of the main line, may be approximately stated at $130,000,000. The total funded debt of the Union Pacific Railway company, on December 31, 1886, inclusively of obligations of the United States, is placed at $881,989,127.50, of which $33,532,000 was prior to the United States statutory lein. The total of the subsidy debt of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific maturity, including principal and interest, and deducting the credits of both companies in bond and interest account on November 1st, 1887, is stated at $78,939,741.06. The average date of the maturity of bonds of both companies is July 10, 1897.

The report adds that it is universally conceded by every intelligent person who has studied the subject that the Union Pacific railway proper or its system cannot pay its indebtedness to the United States at maturity. It was decided, therefore, to submit "a scheme which shall secure to the United States the full payment of all debts due it from said company, with a reasonable rate of interest, having due regard to the financial ability of said company, and the proper conduct of its business in such a manner as shall afford efficient service to the public." The system requiring annual payments of percentage of net earnings is declared to be undesirable, as leading to endless disputes, involving incessant litigation to which the sovereign power of the United States should not be subjected. In the bills submitted herewith payments to be made by the respective companies are fixed by the semi-annual amount of interest accruing on their bonds, which is directed to be paid annually into the sinking fund. In the event of a refusal on the part of the companies to accept the terms offered to them by this bill, the commission has found it impossible to substitute for the present system a method of fixed payment, however earnestly desiring to do so.

After saying that the history of the Union Pacific railroad company will show that its assets have been in former years largely misapplied and that its financial ability to meet its just obligations has been largely impaired by the action of men who held fiduciary relations to the corporation, but that under a decision of the [illegible] supreme court United States [illegible] to these contracts [illegible] of an ordinary creditor, and until the debts due cannot initiate legal proceed-